

## STOKHOD DEFENCES CLEARED BY TSAR'S VICTORIOUS TROOPS

Impetuous Charge Scatters  
Austro-German Forces;  
2,000 Prisoners

## MENACE RAILWAY

Brody Gains Bring Russians  
Within 14 Miles of Tarno-  
pol-Lemberg Line

## AUSTRIANS RETIRE

Fall Back On Zlotchoff;  
Effort in Carpathians To  
Influence Rumania

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 7.—An official communiqué issued this evening reports:—The Russians, by an impetuous attack, drove the Austro-German out of their trenches in the region of the Stokhod, capturing 2,000 officers and men. Violent fighting is proceeding. Numerous Austrian and German wounded are coming in.

The Russian successes southward of Brody bring them within fourteen miles of the Tarnopol-Lemberg railway, in consequence of which the Austrians are reported to have begun to fall back from Tarnopol in the direction of Zlotchoff. According to prisoners, three divisions of German reinforcements have been sent to Zlotchoff and Pomorjany, further south.

The enemy's activity northwards of the Carpathians is regarded as being chiefly for political purposes, to influence Rumania.

Peking, August 5.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd, dated August 4, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: On the River Stokhod, in the region of the village of Lubechov, our troops, having crossed to the left bank, occupied a series of heights and consolidated themselves on them.

On the River Stavok, left affuent of the Stokhod, our troops reached the river, fighting and a most fierce engagement ensued for the possession of the village of Rudka-Mirinskala, which culminated in a bayonet fight in the streets. The village changed hands several times, but remained finally in our possession.

All the enemy's attempts to dislodge us from this village were fruitless. The enemy were hurled beyond the River Stavok and we captured 600 Germans and several machine-guns.

In the region of Koryntza, the enemy's offensive was repulsed by our fire. The usual reciprocal fire is proceeding on the remaining front.

The Turkish front: Nothing essential has occurred.

## SAYS GEN. FENG RESIGNED

According to the China Times, General Feng Kuo-chang of Nanking has tendered his resignation to the Peking government. His reason for doing this is not clearly understood. But it is reported that General Chang Hsuan has proposed that all the Northern generals shall form a society to protect their own interest so as to avoid any change in the near future towards lessening their military power. Gen. Feng is said to oppose the plan.

## MARTIAL LAW AGAIN

Martial law has again been declared in Nantao. The police announced that "it is reported that some robbers attempted to attack the 4th police station in Siccawel Road and wounded one of the police. In view of the present trouble at Hankow and in order to protect the property and life of the people, the authorities deem it necessary to declare martial law."

## The Weather

Intense heat and local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 92.0 and the minimum 75.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 83.5 and 75.2.

## U.S. and Japanese Warships Are Hit By Shots During The Attacks Upon Canton

People Killed and Wounded in Shamen; Foreign Hospitals Remedy Lack of Aid for Casualty Cases

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Hongkong, August 8.—The China Mail states that, within a mile of Shamen, the battle at Shekweitong raged with much fierceness all night on Saturday and early Sunday morning. Heavy cannonades and the explosions of machine-guns and rifles helped to make the night hideous. The American gun-boat Helena and a Japanese war-ship, which are moored in mid-stream, were hit many times by rifle shots.

The Hongkong Telegraph says that Shamen had more than its share of ill-directed bullets. A coolie employed by the Masonic Club was wounded on Friday night. Many buildings on Shamen show bullet-marks. The lamp of the Shamen Rock-buoy has been damaged by a stray shot.

On the night of the 5th, a village near Shekweitong railway-station was ablaze. Dr. Reynolds has attended a wounded Chinese on Shamen.

The Harbor Master at Canton notifies that a Chinese gun-boat lies sunk in the fairway at Taishek Barrier and vessels should navigate the vicinity with caution. As soon as possible, steps will be taken to have the wreck removed.

Foreigners Tend Wounded

The special correspondent of the Hongkong Daily Press writes that General Lung's arrangements for the care of the wounded were so wholly inadequate that the various Christian hospitals in Canton came forward to assist in a very noble and praiseworthy manner, the British, American and French combining to relieve the sufferings of the wounded men brought from the firing line by junks, chairs and on the shoulders of their comrades. The wounded men were very stoical and patient.

All the wards of the American hospital are full of wounded, some of whom, though mortally wounded, smiled at the sight of a European face, believing that the Europeans had new ideas and new medicines by means of which they could save them from the grave. It was pitiful to see their changed expressions when the visitor left the wards without ministering to their needs.

In the absence of the European staff, who were resting after a strenuous

## Matter of Pay for New Japanese Police Is Up

Officer From Local Force Will  
Confer with Tokio Heads  
About It

The Municipal Council having sanctioned the employment of thirty Japanese police constables in the Settlement force, an officer of the local force will go to Japan shortly and talk the whole matter over with the heads of the Tokio force. At these conferences the terms of engagement will be decided—pay, status, officers, duties and so forth. Whatever else is decided, the selected men will all be trained policemen, so that, although they may be strangers to China, they will, anyway, not have to serve an apprenticeship in police work.

Furthermore, as they are bound to be offered higher pay than they receive in their own country, it may be assumed that the Settlement force will be strengthened by some of the best men Japan has.

The matter of pay appears a very ticklish one to settle and a representative of THE CHINA PRESS was informed yesterday that it cannot be finally arranged until it has been talked over in Japan. The Japanese will be experienced men and they will expect good pay, but on the other hand, they can hardly be allowed the wages of the European officers here—even the standard in force before the recent agitation. The European pay here is regulated somewhat by the pay in London and the Japanese pay will be based to a similar degree on the pay of Japanese in Japan.

The figures for Shanghai from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. follow: Carriages 1,754; motorcars 1,610; rickshas 20,441; trams 640; wheel-barrows 1,755; hand-carts 341; pedestrains 35,588.

The intersection of Nanking and Kiangse Roads was selected as the most congested traffic corner in Shanghai.

## U.S. and Japanese Warships Are Hit By Shots During The Attacks Upon Canton

People Killed and Wounded in Shamen; Foreign Hospitals Remedy Lack of Aid for Casualty Cases

morning's work following on a night of fighting, Dr. Jen Hok-sing conducted the representative of the Daily Press through the wards. Dr. Jen Hok-sing stated that the medical men had been working practically night and day since the big fighting commenced at Shekweitong.

They had many severe cases to deal with, some of which were quite remarkable. The men had been wounded in various ways. Some wounds were quite slight, others horrible and revolting. Many of Lung's soldiers have been torn and maimed in the most terrible fashion.

American Hospital's Work

The wards of the American hospital have been divided off into slight, serious, very serious and practically fatal cases. In the first named, the patients have sustained wounds in the legs and arms, or slight body wounds and many of them were sitting up and joking with each other.

The serious ward contains principally men who have been wounded in the body, or who have had legs or arms fractured, some with smashed jaws and others through whose abdomens pointed-nosed bullets have passed and gone out at the back.

In the ward containing the very serious cases, about eighty per cent of the patients succumb every day. One badly maimed soldier had seven severe wounds, having been close to a shrapnel shell when it exploded. His legs were practically shattered, an arm broken in two places, much flesh torn off, two frightful wounds in his face and his body lacerated.

Several men have received such severe bullet wounds in the jaw that portions had to be removed. A few have lost legs or arms. One left this ward with relief and also a feeling of anger that such sufferings could be caused by the aspirations of an upstart.

Several children have also been wounded, some of them fatally. These were shot when passing through the area across which the contending factions have been firing.

4,000 Casualties at Canton

Canton, August 2.—Fighting south-west of Canton City is still in progress. (Continued on Page 2)

## FEWER PEDESTRIANS HERE, FIGURES SHOW

Census Traffic For Shanghai  
Proves More Persons  
Ride Than Walk

There is less pedestrian travel, per capita, in Shanghai than in the average Continental or American city, according to figures compiled and received by Mr. Thomas Sammons, U.S. Consul-General. The Shanghai traffic census was prepared as a part of a traffic census being compiled by Henry D. Buell in Rochester, New York and shows that at least as many persons passed Nanking and Kiangse Roads in vehicles as walked either way past the congested point.

When Mr. Sammons sent on the Shanghai figures he asked for figures showing the traffic census received from other cities. The following specimen figures were received:

New York (Park Row and Franklin street), from 8.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., 296,200 pedestrians and 6,700 vehicles.

Portland, Oregon, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., 117,044 pedestrians.

Buffalo, New York, 6.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., 76,680 pedestrians and 3,828 vehicles.

Berlin, 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., 122,800 pedestrians and 16,244 vehicles.

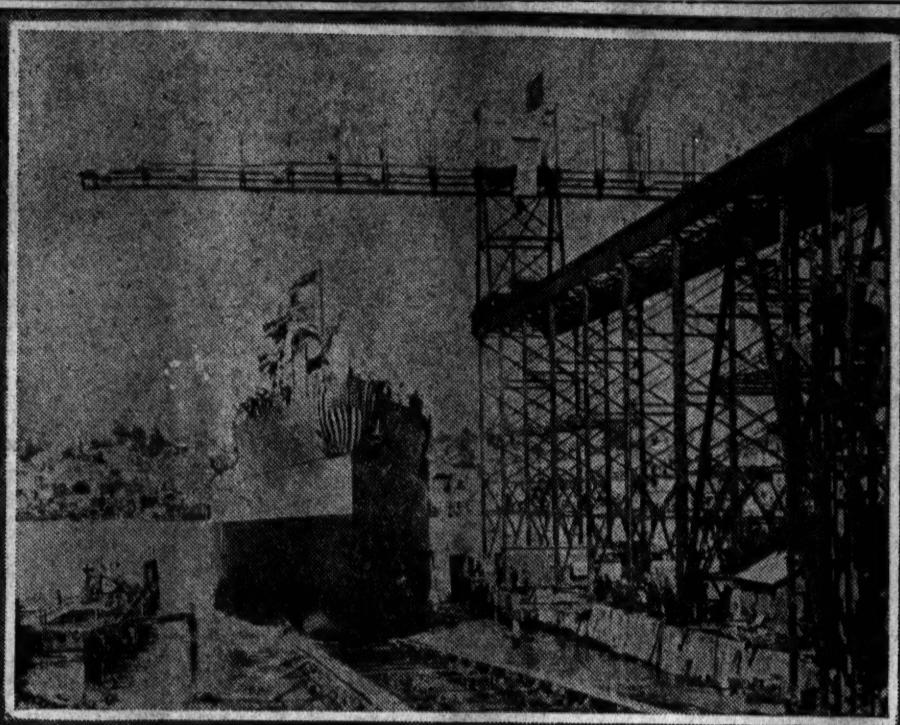
Philadelphia, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., 86,033 pedestrians.

Boston, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., 109,250 pedestrians.

The figures for Shanghai from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. follow: Carriages 1,754; motorcars 1,610; rickshas 20,441; trams 640; wheel-barrows 1,755; hand-carts 341; pedestrains 35,588.

The intersection of Nanking and Kiangse Roads was selected as the most congested traffic corner in Shanghai.

## Giant Oil Tanker Added to American Navy



With the advent of oil burning engines on battleships in the United States Navy, the old colliers are being supplanted by oil tankers. One of the largest naval oil tankers was recently launched at the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, Cal. The picture shows the Cuyama, the new tanker, sliding down the ways.

## MURRAY CLEARS TURKS FROM KATIA DISTRICT

Invaders Suffer Very Heavy  
Losses; Are Chased For  
Eighteen Miles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—General Sir Archibald Murray reports with reference to the fighting in the Katia district, east of Port Said: Our fire was very effective and the Turkish losses in killed and wounded appear to be very heavy.

Our pursuit continued for 18 miles. The Turks are now well clear of the Katia-um-Aisha Basin. We have captured 45 officers and 1,100 un wounded men.

Cairo, August 7.—The Egyptians are most elated at the rout of the Turks. Hundreds of prisoners, in a very dirty and disreputable condition, have been brought in. They were suffering from thirst more than was expected. They include some German officers.

## Two-Thirds of German Army on West Front

Joffre, However, Says They Are  
Using Last Reserves; Vic-  
tory for Allies Certain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 7.—Generalissimo Joffre, in an interview, said: "Our enemies are showing signs of weakening and are using up their last reserves. Victory for the Allies is now certain."

He mentioned that there is still two-thirds of the German army on the western front.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 9

Per R.V.P. s.s. Poltava..... Aug. 11

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Aug. 12

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12

For U.S., Canada and Europe:

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12

For U.S. Steel, via Suez:

Per P. and O. s.s. Nore Aug. 20

Per M.M. s.s. Athos .... Aug. 25

Mail to Arrive:

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about August 12, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

The French mail of July 9 is due at Hongkong on August 10, and here on August 14. Left Singapore on August 8, per M.M. s.s. Armand Béhic.

The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 24 and here on August 28. Left Port Said on July 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

## URGES JAPAN TO BUY DUTCH EAST INDIES

### ENVER PASHA BLAMED FOR REVOLT OF ARABS

Ulema and Sheikh-ul-Islam Sup-  
port Grand Shereef as Fit  
To Become Caliph

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—The Times cor-  
respondent at Constanza states that the Ulema and Sheikh-ul-Islam at-  
tribute the Arabs' revolt to Enver Pasha's pro-German policy and its tendencies against Islam. They sympathise with the Grand Shereef of Mecca and hope he will proclaim himself Caliph and obtain the recognition of Islam.

We fought against the Germans in Tsingtao, because we wanted to remove the base of the German operations in the Orient. Not only in China, but at any point in the Orient we should try to prevent Germany from finding a foothold.

China, at the time of the Sino-Japanese negotiations last year, agreed not to cede any of her coast regions to foreign nations, so we may rest assured as to that for the time being, but we are entertaining anxiety about the Dutch East Indies.

"Holland is a small country in Europe. Her power cannot compare with that of Germany. Prince Henry, consort of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, was a member of the ruling family of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, so that Germany's influence is strong in Holland. At present she is a neutral in the war. But there is a possibility that she may become a part of the German Confederation. Should Holland become a part of Germany, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes, and other Dutch East Indies islands will become German possessions. Germany will find a new field of 736,400 square miles with about 38,000,000 population as her base of operations in the Orient. This is the reason why we advocate purchase of the Dutch East Indies.

The editor then quotes the example of America purchasing the Danish West Indies, citing historical incidents connected with the plan, and says that the Okuma Ministry should take a lesson from America.

"We should be most obliged to you to have the present telegram inserted in your paper for the accuracy of your readers' information."

As to the above, all that it seems necessary to say is that our report stated "that telegrams to local Chinese business firms reported that the rising was started by the railway guards." To this, there were added other reports that it was an affair of the Kuomintang; that it had nothing at all to do with politics; that it was a robbery outbreak and two or three more explanations.

With so many different versions, it seemed safer to give the lot, which was done, without the outrage being definitely charged to any particular body.

The telegram from our own correspondent at Hankow, which was published, ascribed the outbreak to the Ku

## NO 'KUOMINTANG' NOW LEFT, SAYS C. T. WANG

Those Using Name For Acts Of Lawlessness Are Only Criminals, He Asserts

### GIVES INTERVIEW IN PEKING

Deputy Speaker of Senate Insists Now Is Time For Leaders To Get Together

The Peking Gazette has secured a lengthy and frank interview with Mr. C. T. Wang, deputy speaker of the Senate, concerning the Kuomintang. According to Mr. Wang there is no longer any such organization in existence, and that those who are performing lawless deeds in various sections of China under the name of the Kuomintang are irresponsible persons and should be severely dealt with by the government.

He was, he said, not a little irritated by the men of constant reference made to the men of what he called Mintang or Citizens "Party" as members of the Kuomintang. He emphasized the fact that there is no longer any Kuomintang in existence. When it was pointed out to him that certain people, especially those creating disturbances in many parts of China, do style themselves Kuomintang, Wang positively asserted that they were irresponsible persons and not genuine members of what is generally known as the Kuomintang. The Kuomintang, that is, those who once belonged to the Kuomintang, now stands for peace and order. Any attempt to create disturbances is contrary to the policy and wishes of the leaders such as Dr. Sun Yat-sen or Mr. Tang Shao-ying.

Mr. Wang was then asked his opinion respecting the disturbances at Hankow. In his view the marauders there are robbers pure and simple and they should be severely dealt with by the Government. As regards the situation in Hunan, Mr. Wang seemed to believe that there was little likelihood of further trouble. When asked what he thought of the many demands made for the appointment of General Hwang Hsing, Tuchun of Hunan, he replied that it was not unlikely that men specially attached to the General—whose appointment would mean so much to them—have made such demands or requests. The whole question is one of livelihood. When this problem is solved, there will be no more trouble of this kind.

Mr. Wang's attention was called to the extraordinary situation in Kwangtung. He had nothing to say to the remark that the activities of Tsen Chun-hsuan and Li Lieh-chun in Kwangtung constituted a plain violation of the law of the land and disobedience of the order of the Central Government; but he assured our representative that the question could have been settled long ago if the Government had accepted the advice of the Shanghai leaders.

Quest. What do you think is the cause of all the trouble in Kwangtung?

Reply. Practically the whole of Kwangtung—say Lung Chi-kuang must leave Kwangtung at once.

Quest. But the Central Government has already appointed General Lu Yung-ting to replace him and Lung himself is willing to leave.

Reply. This is true; but the wish of the people is that he must leave at once. It would have taken General Lu Yung-ting two months to get into Kwangtung with his troops. He was

## Mexican Troops On the March Near Chihuahua



MEXICAN TROOPS ON RAILWAY NEAR CHIHUAHUA.

© INT'L FILM SERVICE.

A recent picture of a movement of Carranza troops, showing the soldiers of the Mexican chief marching along the Mexican Northern railway near Chihuahua. Some of these soldiers may have been in the engagement between American cavalrymen and Carranzistas at Carrizal.

then not very far from Changsha when the mandate was issued.

Quest. What do you think the Government should have done under the circumstances?

Reply. As we told the Government some one else should have been appointed to act Tuchun pending the arrival of Lu Yung-ting.

Quest. But you must agree that men like Tsen Chun-hsuan and Li Lieh-chun, who have deliberately disobeyed the orders of the Central Government, should not be further encouraged by appointing one of them acting Tuchun.

Reply. It is not necessary to appoint either Tsen Chun-hsuan or Li Lieh-chun acting Tuchun.

Quest. Is it not a fact that many suggestions have been made to the Central Government that either Tsen Chun-hsuan or Li Lieh-chun would be the only acceptable man to the opposition so far as the question of Kwangtung was concerned?

Reply. This is not correct. So far as I know none of us has made such a demand or hinted the same. Any other person beside Lung Chi-kuang would be acceptable for the post of acting Tuchun. Take for instance Mu Ching-yu.

Quest. You mean to say that fighting will stop at once if any one but Lung Chi-kuang be appointed acting Tuchun?

Reply. Precisely.

### Parliament Must Get To Work

The discussion then turned to the question of Parliament. Asked if Parliament would be able to secure a quorum and so get to work at once, Mr. Wang said that the number of members already arrived in Peking is sufficient for this purpose.

To the question whether there was any question which might raise a barrier between different factions, Mr. Wang expressed the opinion that there would be no difference of opinion so far as the welfare of the country was concerned and that was the only thing Parliament was going to discuss.

He emphasized the importance of getting to work without delay and said that it was time for all to put their heads together. Our representative then asked him what he proposed to do if any members should adopt an obstructionist policy by staying away from the house and thus paralyzing business. He replied in a firm voice that he would certainly appeal to the country if such a thing should happen at all. He thought it would be an effective remedy if the names of the members who purposely stayed away were published in the newspapers day by day. Such persons, said Mr. Wang, should be replaced by persons with a better sense of duty. Other remarks by Mr. Wang during the later course of the conversation might be interposed here. He said: there was no harm in the members having differences of opinion. They might argue and struggle as hard as they wished in the House. "They may pull each other's hair if they like," said Mr.

Wang with a smile, "but they must acknowledge defeat and accept the decision against them if they are outvoted. We shall then have done something instead of wasting time."

### Denied Kuomintang Instigation

Again denying that he or any of his colleagues were still Kuomintang men, Mr. Wang absolutely denied the allegation that they have been responsible for instigating opposition to the present Government.

He said it was the wish of his colleagues to assist the President. It was with this in view that he and his colleagues, including Tsen Chun-hsuan, urged and pressed Mr. Tong Shao-ying, Sun Hung-ji and others to come up to Peking without delay. In this, he remarked, Dr. Sun was especially emphatic. Incidentally he mentioned that from what he had heard from Tsen Chun-hsuan, the latter has no intention at all to linger at his post. He wished to retire and to do so as soon as possible. He urged that Mr. Tong Shao-ying and others should come to Peking at once so that he might hand over his powers to the proper authority.

Discussing the question of selecting men for official posts, Mr. Wang held that it should be the aim of the Government to place only men of recognised ability and training in responsible posts. He was emphatic that the old corrupt officials must go—and for ever. He did not believe that they were capable of doing anything honest or beneficial owing to the peculiarities of their past which were often erroneously described as experience.

Whatever experience they possessed, continued Mr. Wang, consisted in the art of reading the wishes of the superior or powerful leaders and the art of "dragging." Men of special training must be employed, but an honest novice is better than a dishonest expert. The old officials were, however, no experts.

Mr. Wang further expressed the view that members of the Government was manned by men of modern mind and training instead of old, worn-out drudges of the mandarin type, the country would progress. Here Mr. Wang repudiated the report that men like Mr. Yin Ju-i, recently appointed Vice-Minister of Finance actually sought office themselves. He especially praised Mr. Yin, saying that he was a graduate from Japan in economics and had written several books on the subject. What he lacked, said Mr. Wang, was practical experience and this could be gained in a year or so.

Respecting the question of reconstruction, Mr. Wang just touched on the same. He agreed that this important subject should be the topic of another conversation. He therefore confined himself to saying that, before reconstruction could be possible, the country must be united in heart and soul. Differences of opinion, said he, must be sacrificed for the interest of the country.

There should be no party—no opposition—no controversy. The one great hindrance to real business during the Yuan regime was mutual suspicion. Rumors were so powerful that no one believed what Yuan said he would do; but tales about what he secretly proposed to do never really accepted. Consequently, it became impossible for Parliament and Yuan to work harmoniously together. It would be their duty to

## U.S. and Japanese Warships Are Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

progress when this is being written, the Canton terminal of the Canton-Samshui Railroad, Shekweitong, being the point of struggle. So far some 1,500 wounded are being treated in the city hospitals, and it has been estimated that the casualties among the opposing forces and non-combatants, up to this date, must be at least 4,000. It is said that the present battle is greater than any fought here in the Taiping Rebellion. Lung's men have the advantage of numbers, modern arms and plenty of ammunition, together with easy means of reinforcement; but they lack able officers and military organization.

The battle was begun early in the morning of July 30, when scouts of the republican troops at Shupin and those of Lung met near the Three-Eyed Bridge. Since then, the headquarters of the Lung troops at Five Eyed Bridge and Shekweitong has been taken and retaken several times, and the lives lost have been many, as the warships assisting Lung in the attack have several times overcome their own men because of misdirection of fire. So

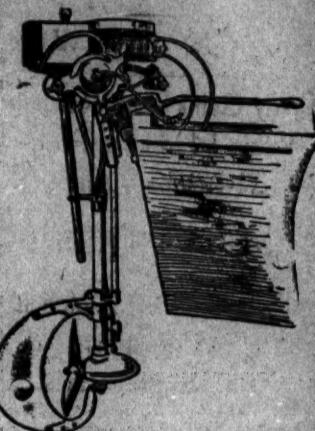
Hongkong continues, but the sufferings of these refugees are as nothing when compared with those whose towns have been made a war zone and whose homes have been destroyed. The heat these days is great and many children and aged persons near the scene of battle have been stricken down by it. Relief from the more fortunate places is impossible because of the suspension of river and railroad traffic since July 22.

## NEW MODEL ARCHIMEDES Portable Boat Motor 2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,

1a, Jinkee Road  
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA  
Demonstrations Given

For paper of any kind

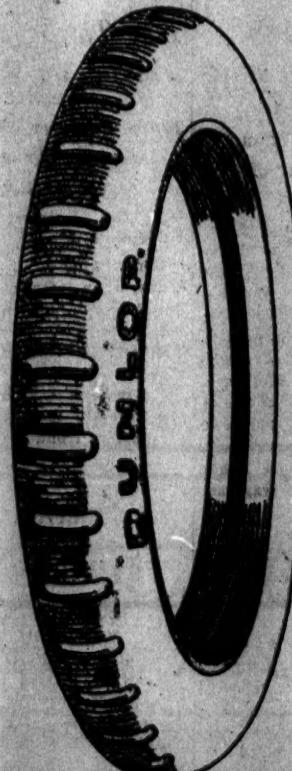
See  
The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.  
Sucr. to OLOF WIJK & Co.  
No. 6, Kiangae Road

## DUNLOP TYRE REPAIRS

Trade Mark



Our Repair Department was established, and is carried on under expert foreign supervision, not as a profitable or even an expense-paying proposition, but for the sole benefit and convenience of our clients. Our charges are calculated on this basis. A comparison with others' charges will convince you of this. The workmanship is unquestionable.



## DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.

20 Kiukiang Road.

Cables: Pneumatic.

## COSY HOMES

We are now building some of the cosiest little homes in Shanghai. Houses of four to six rooms with all the conveniences of home houses combined with the requirements and necessities of Shanghai.

If you have any idea of a home of your own call and see some of our plans.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road.

Tel. 2248.

## Subsea Perils Bring Joy To Skipper of the Deutschland; Wine, Music Under Waves

Captain Koenig and His Crew Sipped Champagne And  
Heard 'Peer Gynt' While Foes' Warcraft  
Churned Water Above Them

Baltimore, July 10.—Only the flashing lights that played in his clear blue eyes and the laughter that bubbled from lips ordinarily stern-set gave a hint of Captain Paul Koenig's tremendous feeling over the exploit of the submarine Deutschland, which he commanded, as he told today to a reporter for The New York Times the story of the submarine's remarkable voyage.

Discussing Shakespeare with facility as great as that with which he explained the workings of his deep-sea microphone, speaking in excellent, carefully chosen English, and gesturing hardly at all, Captain Koenig loomed large as the typical modern ocean adventurer, and he was modest about it all. He had a few words of praise for his crew and none for himself. When he spoke of his command his eyes sparkled; when he talked of "just dropping down when we saw a destroyer" his voice was calm, his manner unruffled.

Just once did he display emotion. That was when this question was suddenly shot at him:

"Suppose on your way back, just as you left the Virginia capes, you saw a destroyer bearing mercilessly

down upon you. Suppose there wasn't time to dodge, wasn't time to submerge, what would you do? Would you surrender?"

The underskipper's face went a sudden red that looked queer under his thick weather tan, his hands clenched, his eyes flashed, then slowly came the answer:

"Would I surrender? I—I couldn't tell about that. I can't talk about that—positively I can't. I don't know—surrender? I think the moment would bring the decision. Yes, that moment would carry its own decision."

That was the spoken reply, but in every bit of the man could be read the real answer—Captain Paul Koenig has no intention that the Deutschland shall ever fall into enemy hands.

"Six, ten, a dozen—twenty cruisers outside will not stop us," he exclaimed. "We will go back; we will go back easy. And we will come again and others will come, and trade will go back and forth, and the British blockade—that will be a thing to laugh at."

### Visited New York in 1913

Koenig is no stranger to America. Forty-nine years old, he was born

in the Thuringen forest, is a citizen now of Bremen, and has followed the sea practically all his life. He has never been in the German Navy, though, like all sea-faring Teutons, he became automatically member of the German naval reserve.

He has been a Captain more than twenty years, during which time he has commanded the Schleswig in the Mediterranean service, the Neckar and the Rhein of the North German Lloyd, plying between German ports and Baltimore, and the Prinzess Irene, voyaging between Germany and New York. He visited the New York last in command of the Princess Irene in 1913.

Following is Captain Koenig's official statement which, it is said, was prepared in Bremen before the Deutschland started, so confident were those concerned in the enterprise that she would reach her destination:

"The submarine Deutschland, which I have the honor to command, is the first of several submarines built to the order of the Deutsche Ozean Rhederei G. M. B. H., Bremen; she will be followed by the Bremen shortly.

"The idea of the building of this submarine emanated from Alfred Lohmann, then President of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce.

He brought his idea in the Fall of last year confidentially before a small circle of friends, and the idea was taken up at once. A company was formed under the name of 'Deutsche Ozean Rhederei G. M. B. H., and the Germaniawerft, Kiel, was intrusted with the building of the submarines.

"The Board of Directors is composed Alfred Lohmann, President of the board; Philipp Heineken, General Manager of the Nord Lloyd, and Kommerzienrat P. M. Herrman, Manager of the Deutsche Bank.

Carl Stapeifelt, Manager of the Nord Lloyd, has taken over the management of the company.

"We have brought a most valuable cargo of dyestuffs to our American friends, dyestuffs which have been so much needed for months in America and which the ruler of the seas has not allowed the great American Republic to import. While England will not allow anybody the same right on the ocean because she rules the waves, we have by means of the submarine commenced to break this rule.

"Great Britain cannot, however, hinder boats such as ours to go and come as we please. Our trip passing Dover across the ocean was an uneventful one. When danger approached we went below the surface, and here we are, safely in an American port, ready to return in due course.

**Tells of Germans' Confidence**

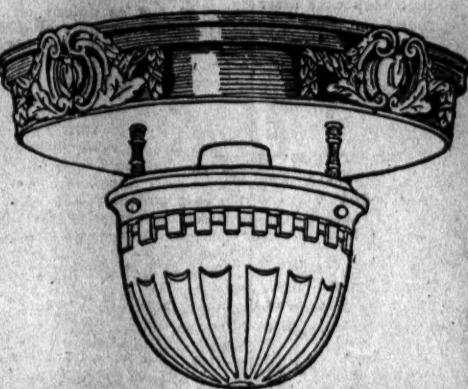
"I am not in a position to give you full details regarding our trip across the ocean, in view of our enemies. Our boat has a displacement of 2,000 tons and a speed of more than fourteen knots. Needless to say that we are quite unarmed and only a peaceful merchantman.

"Regarding things in Germany, I may mention that everybody is convinced of the full final victory of the German arms and those of our allies. All facts of the last twenty-two months go to prove that there is no doubt of this. All Poland and Kurland, a country of the size of two-thirds of Germany, are since twelve months under peaceful rule, and the entire country has been put under the plow and thousands of acres will be serving for the next Winter's supply of good stuffs.

(Continued on Page 4)

## WHAT IS THE

TRADE MARK  
**BRASCOLITE**  
PATENTED



### NOTE

That Brascolites can be furnished with the chain pull switch where desired—making unnecessary side wall switches with attendant wiring expense.

uni'form and soft; and photometric tests prove that the BRASCOLITE system is more efficient than direct reflected light and 50% more efficient than indirect lighting.

### Note Particularly These Features:

That the ceiling of the room is not depended upon for reflection—the fixture carries its own reflecting plane. A very interesting feature when considering depreciation and maintenance.

That the fixture is perfectly adapted to the use of gas filled lamps by reason of perfect ventilation and optical protection.

That it is adaptable to any ceiling height—requires no assembling—the fixture comes to you ready to connect up to the house wiring.

It is unnecessary to remove any part of the fixture or the lamp in order to clean either. A maintenance point worthy of careful consideration.

You will find it to your interest to require us to demonstrate the superiority of the BRASCOLITE. Select the most difficult portion of your store to light and arrange with us for the demonstration.

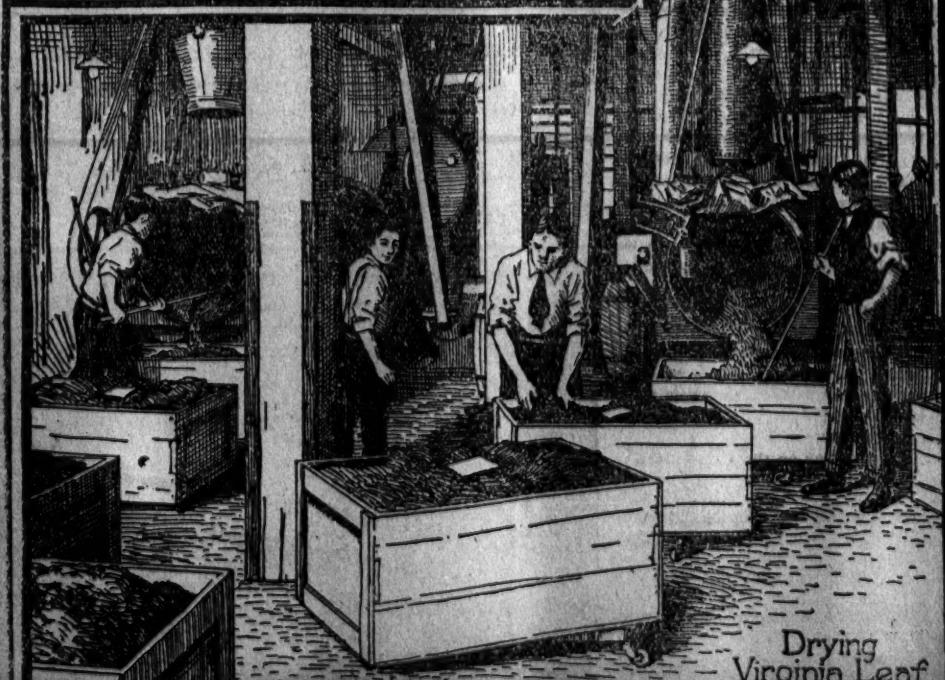
**INTERNATIONAL IMPORT and EXPORT CO.**

Incorporated  
28 Nanking Road

**"Gold Band"**  
**CIGARETTES**  
Should demand the  
consideration of every  
logical smoker

—REASON SEVEN—  
Careful drying forms an  
important part in the  
scientific preparation of the Virginia Leaf.

*Westminster*  
Tobacco  
Co. Ltd.  
London



Drying  
Virginia Leaf

## Tyre Repairs

You can often save the expense of a new motor-car tyre if you have the old one repaired in time.

Free air-service, with proper inflation and complete vulcanizing plant, under foreign expert supervision, are the two best remedies. Both are available at

**THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.**  
SHANGHAI AND HANKOW

Distributors of "Goodrich Tyres"

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai. Telephone No. 3809

## NO 'KUOMINTANG' NOW LEFT, SAYS C. T. WANG

Those Using Name For Acts Of Lawlessness Are Only Criminals, He Asserts

GIVES INTERVIEW IN PEKING

Deputy Speaker of Senate Insists Now Is Time For Leaders To Get Together

The Peking Gazette has secured a lengthy and frank interview with Mr. C. T. Wang, deputy speaker of the Senate, concerning the Kuomintang. According to Mr. Wang there is no longer any such organization in existence, and that those who are performing lawless deeds in various sections of China under the name of the Kuomintang are irresponsible persons and should be severely dealt with by the government.

He was, he said, not a little irritated by the constant reference made to the men of what he called Mintang or Citizens' Party as members of the Kuomintang. He emphasised the fact that there is no longer any Kuomintang in existence. When it was pointed out to him that certain people, especially those creating disturbances in many parts of China, do style themselves Kuomintang, Wang positively asserted that they were irresponsible persons and not genuine members of what is generally known as the Kuomintang.

The Kuomintang, that is, those who once belonged to the Kuomintang, now stands for peace and order. Any attempt to create disturbances is contrary to the policy and wishes of the leaders such as Dr. Sun Yat-sen or Mr. Tang Shao-yl.

Mr. Wang was then asked his opinion respecting the disturbances at Hankow. In his view the marauders there are robbers pure and simple and they should be severely dealt with by the Government. As regards the situation in Hunan, Mr. Wang seemed to believe that there was little likelihood of further trouble. When asked what he thought of the many demands made for the appointment of General Hwang Hsing, Tuchun of Hunan, he replied that it was not unlikely that men specially attached to the General—whose appointment would mean so much to them—have made such demands or requests. The whole question is one of livelihood. When this problem is solved, there will be no more trouble of this kind.

Mr. Wang's attention was called to the extraordinary situation in Kwangtung. He had nothing to say to the remark that the activities of Tsen Chun-hsuan and Li Lieh-chun in Kwangtung constituted a plain violation of the law of the land and disobedience of the order of the Central Government; but he assured our representative that the question could have been settled long ago if the Government had accepted the advice of the Shanghai leaders.

Quest. What do you think is the cause of all the trouble in Kwangtung?

Reply. Practically the whole of Kwangtung—say Lung Chi-kuang must leave Kwangtung at once.

Quest. But the Central Government has already appointed General Lu Yung-ting to replace him and Lung himself is willing to leave.

Reply. This is true; but the wish of the people is that he must leave at once. It would have taken General Lu Yung-ting two months to get into Kwangtung with his troops. He was

## Mexican Troops On the March Near Chihuahua



MEXICAN TROOPS ON RAILWAY NEAR CHIHUAHUA.

© INT'L. FILM SERVICE.

A recent picture of a movement of Carranza troops, showing the soldiers of the Mexican chief marching along the Mexican Northern railway near Chihuahua. Some of these soldiers may have been in the engagement between American cavalrymen and Carranzistas at Carrizal.

then not very far from Changsha when the mandate was issued.

Quest. What do you think the Government should have done under these circumstances?

Reply. As we told the Government some one else should have been appointed to act as Tuchun pending the arrival of Lu Yung-ting.

Quest. But you must agree that men like Tsen Chun-hsuan and Li Lieh-chun, who have deliberately disobeyed the orders of the Central Government, should not be further encouraged by appointing one of them acting Tuchun.

Reply. It is not necessary to appoint either Tsen Chun-hsuan or Li Lieh-chun acting Tuchun.

Quest. Is it not a fact that many suggestions have been made to the Central Government that either Tsen Chun-hsuan or Li Lieh-chun would be the only acceptable man to the opposition so far as the question of Kwangtung was concerned?

Reply. This is not correct. So far as I know none of us has made such a demand or hinted the same. Any other person beside Lung Chi-kuang would be acceptable for the post of acting Tuchun. Take for instance Mu Ching-yu.

Quest. You mean to say that fighting will stop at once if any one but Lung Chi-kuang be appointed acting Tuchun?

Reply. Precisely.

Parliament Must Get To Work

The discussion then turned to the question of Parliament. Asked if Parliament would be able to secure a quorum and so get to work at once, Mr. Wang said that the number of members already arrived in Peking is sufficient for this purpose. To the question whether there was any question which might raise a barrier between different factions, Mr. Wang expressed the opinion that there would be no difference of opinion so far as the welfare of the country was concerned and that was the only thing Parliament was going to discuss.

He emphasised the importance of getting to work without delay and said that it was time for all to put their heads together. Our representative then asked him what he proposed to do if any members should adopt an obstructionist policy by staying away from the house and thus paralysing business. He replied in a firm voice that he would certainly appeal to the country if such a thing should happen at all. He thought it would be an effective remedy if the names of the members who purposely stayed away were published in the newspapers day by day. Such persons, said Mr. Wang, should be replaced by persons with a better sense of duty. Other remarks by Mr. Wang during the later course of the conversation might be interposed here. He said: there was no harm in the members having differences of opinion. They might argue and struggle as hard as they wished in the House. "They may pull each other's hair if they like," said Mr.

Wang with a smile, "but they must acknowledge defeat and accept the decision against them if they are our voted. We shall then have done something instead of wasting time."

Denied Kuomintang Instigation

Again denying that he or any of his colleagues were still Kuomintang men, Mr. Wang absolutely denied the allegation that they have been responsible for instigating opposition to the present Government. He said it was the wish of his colleagues to assist the President. It was with this in view that he and his colleagues, including Tsen Chun-hsuan, urged Tong Shao-yl and others to come up to Peking without delay. In this, he remarked, Dr. Sun was especially emphatic. Incidentally he mentioned that from what he had heard from Tsen Chun-hsuan the latter has no intention at all to linger in his post. He wished to retire and to do so as soon as possible. He urged that Mr. Tong Shao-yl and others should come to Peking at once so that he might hand over his responsibilities to another authority.

Discussing the question of selecting men for official posts, Mr. Wang held that it should be the aim of the Government to place only men of recognised ability and training in responsible posts. He was emphatic that the old corrupt officials must go—and for ever. He did not believe that there were cases of corruption or substantial owing to the peculiarities of their past, which were often erroneously described as experience. Whatever experience they possessed, continued Mr. Wang, consisted in the art of reading the wishes of the superior or powerful leaders and the art of "dragging." Men of special training must be employed, but an honest novice is better than a dishonest expert. True old officials were however no experts.

Mr. Wang further expressed the view that as soon as the Government was manned by men of modern mind and training instead of old, worn-out drudges of the mandarin type, the country would progress. Here Mr. Wang repudiated the report that men like Mr. Yin Ju-ll, recently appointed Vice-Minister of Finance, really sought office themselves. He especially condemned Mr. Yin, saying that he was a graduate from Japan in economics and had written several books on the subject. What he lacked, said Mr. Wang, was practical experience, and this could be gained in a year or so.

Respecting the question of reconstruction, Mr. Wang just touched on the same. He said that this important subject should be the topic of another conversation. He therefore confined himself to saying that, before reconstruction could be possible, the country must be united in heart and soul. Differences of opinion, said he, must be sacrificed for the interests of the country. There should be no party—no opposition—no controversy. The one great hindrance to real business development was mutual suspicion.

Rumors were so powerful that one believed what Yuan said he would do; but tales about what he secretly proposed to do were readily accepted. Consequently, it became impossible for Parliament and Yuan to work harmoniously together. It would be their duty to

## U.S. and Japanese Warships Are Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

progress when this is being written, the Canton terminal of the Canton-Samshui Railroad, Shekweitong, being the point of struggle. So far some 1,500 wounded are being treated in the city hospitals, and it has been estimated that the casualties among the opposing forces and non-combatants, up to this date, must be at least 4,000. It is said that the present battle is greater than any fought here in the Taiping Rebellion. Lung's men have the advantage of numbers, modern arms and plenty of ammunition, together with easy means of reinforcement; but they lack able officers and military organization.

The battle was begun early in the morning of July 30, when scouts of the republican troops at Shupin and those of Lung met near the Three-Eyed Bridge. Since then, the headquarters of the Lung troops at Five Eyed Bridge and Shekweitong has been taken and retaken several times, and the lives lost have been many, as the warships assisting Lung in the attack have several times overcome their own men because of misdirection of fire. So

far several warships belonging to Hongkong continues, but the sufferings of these refugees are as nothing when compared with those whose towns have been made a war zone and whose homes have been destroyed. The heat these days is great and many children and aged persons near the scene of battle have been stricken down by it. Relief from the more fortunate places is impossible because of the suspension of river and railroad traffic since July 22.

## NEW MODEL ARCHIMEDES Portable Boat Motor 2 and 5 H.P. THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport  
and Recreation

May readily be attached to  
any round or flat bottom  
rowboat, no matter whether  
the stern be pointed or  
squarecut. It is indisputably  
easier to manipulate than a  
one-cylinder motor. It is  
easier to start, more  
powerful, and more re-  
liable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,  
1a, Jinkee Road  
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA  
Demonstrations Given

For paper of any kind

See  
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.  
Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."  
No. 6, Kiangse Road

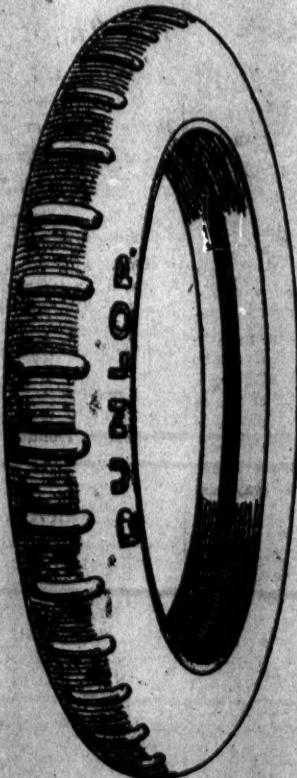
## DUNLOP TYRE REPAIRS

Trade



Mark

Our Repair Department was established, and is carried on under expert foreign supervision, not as a profitable or even an expense-paying proposition, but for the sole benefit and convenience of our clients. Our charges are calculated on this basis. A comparison with others' charges will convince you of this. The workmanship is unquestionable.



DUNLOP  
RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre  
Industry throughout the World.

20 Kiukiang Road.

Cables: Pneumatic.

## COSY HOMES

We are now building some of the cosiest little homes in Shanghai. Houses of four to six rooms with all the conveniences of home houses combined with the requirements and necessities of Shanghai.

If you have any idea of a home of your own call and see some of our plans.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road.

Tel. 2248.

## Subsea Perils Bring Joy To Skipper of the *Deutschland*; Wine, Music Under Waves

Captain Koenig and His Crew Sipped Champagne And  
Heard 'Peer Gynt' While Foes' Warcraft  
Churned Water Above Them

Baltimore, July 10.—Only the flashing lights that played in his clear blue eyes and the laughter that bubbled from lips ordinarily stern-set gave a hint of Captain Paul Koenig's tremendous feeling over the exploit of the submarine *Deutschland*, which he commanded, as he told today to a reporter for The New York Times the story of the submarine's remarkable voyage.

Discussing Shakespeare with facility as great as that with which he explained the workings of his deepest microphone, speaking in excellent, carefully chosen English, and gesturing hardly at all, Captain Koenig loomed large as the typical modern ocean adventurer, and he was modest about it all. He had a few words of praise for his crew and none for himself. When he spoke of his command his eyes sparkled; when he talked of "just dropping down when we saw a destroyer" his voice was calm, his manner unruffled.

Just once did he display emotion. That was when this question was suddenly shot at him:

"Suppose on your way back, just as you left the Virginia capes, you saw a destroyer bearing mercilessly

down upon you. Suppose there wasn't time to dodge, wasn't time to submerge, what would you do? Would you surrender?"

The undersized skipper's face went a sudden red that looked queer under his thick weather tan, his hands clenched, his eyes flashed, then slowly came the answer:

"Would I surrender? I—I couldn't tell about that. I can't talk about that—positively I can't. I don't know—surrender? I think the moment would bring the decision. Yes that moment would carry its own decision."

That was the spoken reply, but in every bit of the man could be read the real answer—Captain Paul Koenig has no intention that the *Deutschland* shall ever fall into enemy hands.

"Six, ten, a dozen—twenty cruisers outside will not stop us," he exclaimed. "We will go back; we will go back easy. And we will come again and others will come, and trade will go back and forth, and the British blockade—that will be a thing to laugh at."

Visited New York in 1913  
Koenig is no stranger to America. Forty-nine years old, he was born

in the Thuringen forest, is a citizen now of Bremen, and has followed the sea practically all his life. He has never been in the German Navy, though, like all sea-faring Teutons, he became automatically a member of the German naval reserve.

He has been a Captain more than twenty years, during which time he has commanded the Schleswig in the Mediterranean service, the Neckar and the Rhine of the North German Lloyd, plying between German ports and Baltimore, and the Princess Irene, voyaging between Germany and New York. He visited New York last in command of the Princess Irene in 1913.

Following is Captain Koenig's official statement which, it is said, was prepared in Bremen before the *Deutschland* started, so confident were those concerned in the enterprise that she would reach her destination:

Tells of Germans' Confidence  
"The submarine *Deutschland*, which I have the honor to command, is the first of several submarines built to the order of the Deutsche Ozean Rhederel G. M. B. H., Bremen, she will be followed by the Bremen shortly.

"The idea of the building of this submarine emanated from Alfred Lohmann, then President of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce.

He brought his idea in the Fall of last year confidentially before a small circle of friends, and the idea was taken up at once. A company was formed under the name of "Deutsche Ozean Rhederel G. M. B. H., and the Germania Werft, Kiel, was intrusted with the building of the submarines.

"The Board of Directors is composed Alfred Lohmann, President of the board; Philipp Heineken, General Manager of the Nord Lloyd, and Kommerzienrat P. M. Herman, Manager of the Deutsche Bank.

Carl Stapeifelt, Manager of the Nord Lloyd, has taken over the management of the company.

"We have brought a most valuable cargo of dyestuffs to our American friends, dyestuffs which have been so much needed for months in America and which the ruler of the seas has not allowed the great American Republic to import. While England will not allow anybody the same right on the ocean because she rules the waves, we have by means of the submarine commenced to break this rule.

"Great Britain cannot, however, hinder boats such as ours to go and come as we please. Our trip passing Dover across the ocean was an uneventful one. When danger approached we went below the surface, and here we are, safely in an American port, ready to return in due course.

Tells of Germans' Confidence

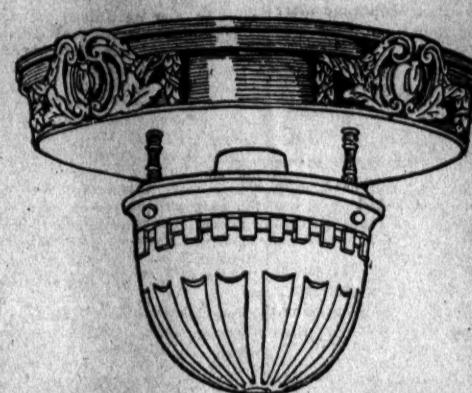
"I am not in a position to give you full details regarding our trip across the ocean, in view of our enemies. Our boat has a displacement of about 2,000 tons and a speed of more than fourteen knots. Needless to say that we are quite unarmed and only a peaceful merchantman.

"Regarding things in Germany, I may mention that everybody is convinced of the full final victory of the German arms and those of our allies. All facts of the last twenty-two months go to prove that there is no doubt of this. All Poland and Kurland, a country of the size of two-thirds of Germany, are since twelve months under peaceful rule, and the entire country has been put under the plow and thousands of acres will be serving for the next Winter's supply of good stuffs.

(Continued on Page 4)

# WHAT IS THE

TRADE MARK  
**BRASCOLITE**  
PATENTED



### NOTE

That Brascolites can be furnished with the chain pull switch where desired—making unnecessary side wall switches with attendant wiring expense.

uniform and soft; and photometric tests prove that the BRASCOLITE system is more efficient than direct reflected light and 50% more efficient than indirect lighting.

### Note Particularly These Features:

That the ceiling of the room is not depended upon for reflection—the fixture carries its own reflecting plane. A very interesting feature when considering depreciation and maintenance.

That the fixture is perfectly adapted to the use of gas filled lamps by reason of perfect ventilation and optical protection.

That it is adaptable to any ceiling height—requires no assembling—the fixture comes to you ready to connect up to the house wiring.

It is unnecessary to remove any part of the fixture or the lamp in order to clean either. A maintenance point worthy of careful consideration.

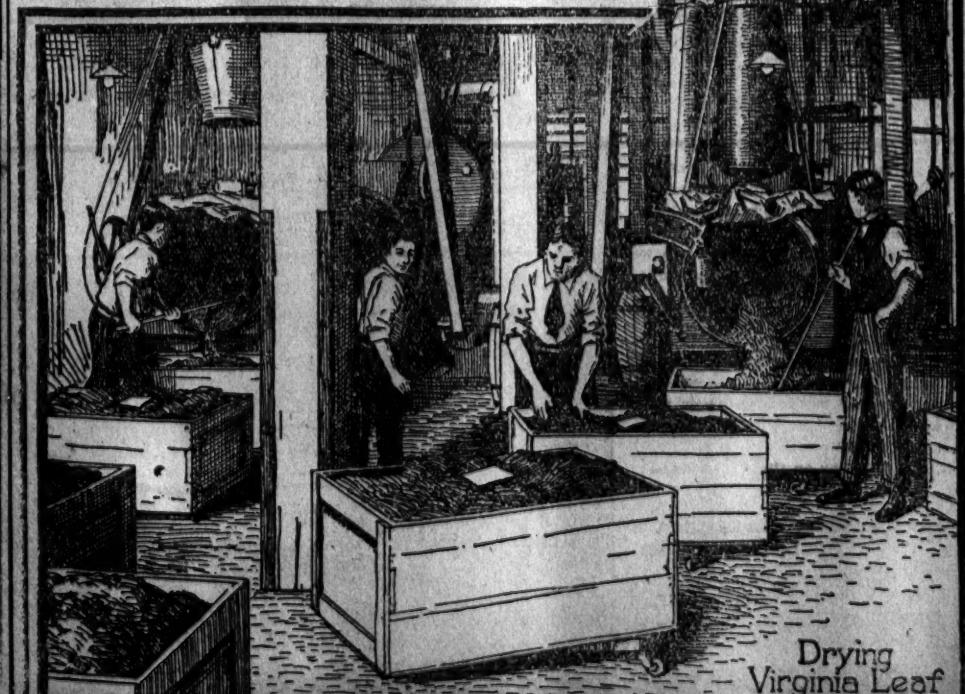
You will find it to your interest to require us to demonstrate the superiority of the BRASCOLITE. Select the most difficult portion of your store to light and arrange with us for the demonstration.

**INTERNATIONAL IMPORT and EXPORT CO.**  
Incorporated  
28 Nanking Road

**"Gold Band"**  
**CIGARETTES**  
Should demand the  
consideration of every  
logical smoker

**REASON SEVEN**  
Careful drying forms an  
important part in the  
scientific preparation  
of the Virginia Leaf.

*Westminster*  
Tobacco  
Co. Ltd.  
London.



Drying  
Virginia Leaf

## Tyre Repairs

You can often save the expense of a new motor-car tyre if you have the old one repaired in time.

Free air-service, with proper inflation and complete vulcanizing plant, under foreign expert supervision, are the two best remedies. Both are available at

## THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI AND HANKOW

Distributors of "Goodrich Tyres"

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

Telephone No. 3809

## Subsea Perils Bring Joy to Skipper

(Continued from Page 3)

Rains and warm weather in April and May have brought a crop in view all over Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey finer than since a century.

"All Servia, Montenegro, and a great part of Albania are in the same position. Besides Belgium, one-seventh of France is in German possession and all in a flourishing agricultural state. So there is really not the least anxiety for the British attempt of trying to kill by starvation 100,000,000 German women and children and women and noncombatants, the most devilish plan ever tried by any nation in the world."

"Our boats will carry across the Atlantic the mails and save them from British interruption. We trust that the old friendly relationship with the United States, going back to the days of Washington, when it was Prussia who was the first to help America in its fight for freedom from British rule, will awake afresh in your beautiful and powerful country."

"The house flag of the Deutsche Ozean Raderer is the old Bremen flag—red and white stripes with the coat of arms of the town, the key in the corner. This key is the sign that we have opened the gates which Great Britain tried to shut up on us and the trade of the world. The gates which we opened with this key will not be shut again. Open door to the trade of the world and freedom of the oceans and equal rights to all nations on the oceans will be guaranteed by Germany's victory in this struggle for our existence."

### Never Under the Sea Before

One of the first questions asked of Captain Koenig brought one of the most surprising replies of the interview. Requested to tell in detail of all the submarine experience he had before being selected to attempt the crossing of the Atlantic, which Germany's foes pronounced an impossible figment of the Teutonic imagination, he replied quickly:

"But you see I have not had any. Of course we practised after we went aboard. We practised a great deal. Navigation I knew. Submarines I think I know now."

"Was it fun? Sometimes, yes. Most of it was fun in the English Channel. There we lay ten hours on the bottom, snug and comfortable. Some of us slept and some of us read and most of us listened to our graphophone playing a beautiful song from 'Peer Gynt,' while above us raged the destroyers and cruisers that would have thought us the very choicest of prey had they only known what lay hidden there below them. It was not a long ten hours; we drank a little champagne and we ate and we attended to the machinery. Always there was much to do and there was a satisfaction in being just there."

"Always we saw the other ships first. It is that way with submarines, their eyes are better. But we had decided in advance that everything should have a wide berth. It seemed wiser."

Nothing more vivid about the adventure could be drawn from Koenig than the detailing of those times when "we just sank." As far as his words went, that was all there was to it. A vessel would be sighted; the Deutschland was quickly submerged; she would run along under water for a time and then she came up and opened her hatches for fresh air, while officers and men went about their work, their rest or their play.

"Once each day we submerged as a practice drill," he said, "and, besides, we submerged, as I remember, five times in the North Sea, six in the English Channel, and three or four in the open water."

"Yes"—and he laughed heartily—"yes, each time there was a reason. The longest we actually stayed under was that ten hours in the English Channel, but we could stay four days. At the end of that time our batteries would be exhausted, and we would have to rise to recharge them. Resting on the bottom, we could stay just as long as we liked, at least as long as our provisions held out. During a total of ninety miles under water.

"So far as the physical effect on the ship's company is concerned, we could remain forever. We can submerge fifty fathoms—300 feet—but, as a matter of fact, we never went nearly that deep, and probably never shall."

A Typical Day on the Deutschland  
Wrinkling up his features now and

then and thrusting one lean-fingered hand into the air as though seeking to pluck therefrom the requisite English word that had for the moment escaped him, Captain Koenig, before a volley of questions allowed him to proceed with an orderly narrative of his journey, told of the life of his men on board the giant submersible.

"We had all of Dickens, but we left behind Jules Verne's 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.' It was too imaginative for us."

Urged to tell what music was carried for the graphophone, Captain Koenig said there were dances and songs from operas, and "coon" songs, and some of that—here he drummed suggestively upon the atmosphere with his two hands—some of that "Sousa-like music of yours. Ah, yes, the boys liked that very much."

Captain Koenig didn't take the Deutschland around Scotland, as has been conjectured. He came straight through the Channel.

"We left Bremerhaven at noon on June 18 just as quietly as possible. It was not that we feared anything in particular, but that is always wise in these days. No ship announces its going or its coming. What Germany's enemies do, we know cannot help them. We didn't submerge as we left."

"We proceeded quietly to Heligoland, and there we stayed four days. There were three reasons for that. No ship proceeds all the way after starting. It is too easy to calculate when she may be expected at some given place. So we lie in wait awhile and when we are ready we go."

### Trained Men and Trimmed Cargo

"Then, too, we wanted to train the men. During those four days we drilled and taught them hard and when once more we proceeded we had a capable submarine crew. Again, we had to trim the cargo. That must always be done after a start is made. We must shift things about and stow them away. And everything needed must be tested. All worked nicely."

"We carried 180 tons of fuel oil. Of that we have ninety-five tons left. More than enough to take us back and we shall not ship more here. Then we carried many tons of oxygen and twenty tons of fresh water of which we had ten left."

"We carried no ice. We had a great abundance of provisions, all of them in tins. There were tinned meats and tinned vegetables and tinned fruits and tinned fresh bread—in fact we had everything to eat that you Americans eat, only it was tinned. We have much food left, but it is well to have enough."

"After we got out of the North Sea our voyage was uneventful, except for the few times that we were submerged. No ship saw us and as no one knew our destination when we started we worried not at all. True, the American Consul at Bremen, Mr. William Thomas Fee, knew, for he had approved our manifest, but we knew he was to be trusted."

"So we just went along, making about thirteen knots on the surface and doing a little better than half of that under water. We had no sickness aboard except one of the crew who was badly sunburned and suffered quite a little. The last time we submerged was as we were nearing the Virginia Capes and we saw an American boat approaching. We thought it was a fruit boat so we just dipped under for the last time. The boat was always glad when we did that—it made such smooth travelling. The Deutschland scarcely rolls at all under water."

"And that about completes the story of the voyage. We travelled, we saw ship and submersed, we travelled again on the surface, and at last we arrived."

Captain Koenig first said the cargo

tales by W. W. Jacobs, and we had a variety of German authors, and there was your Bret Harte, and Mark Twain's 'Innocents Abroad'—and here the Captain laughed loudly again when some one suggested the title didn't apply to him and his crew.

"We had all of Dickens, but we left behind Jules Verne's 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.' It was too imaginative for us."

He was asked to explain why the Deutschland only brought an estimated 500 tons of dyestuffs when her gross tonnage is 781 tons and she is actually capable of carrying about 1,000 tons. The submarine carried 390 tons of scrap iron ballast.

"We brought the available cargo, and a ship must fill up with something," he explained. "You Americans need dyestuffs, and that is what we hurried over to you. What else should we have brought—beer?" he asked.

"Captain Koenig didn't take the Deutschland around Scotland, as has been conjectured. He came straight through the Channel.

"We left Bremerhaven at noon on June 18 just as quietly as possible. It was not that we feared anything in particular, but that is always wise in these days. No ship announces its going or its coming. What Germany's enemies do, we know cannot help them. We didn't submerge as we left."

"We proceeded quietly to Heligoland, and there we stayed four days. There were three reasons for that. No ship proceeds all the way after starting. It is too easy to calculate when she may be expected at some given place. So we lie in wait awhile and when we are ready we go."

### Trained Men and Trimmed Cargo

"Then, too, we wanted to train the men. During those four days we drilled and taught them hard and when once more we proceeded we had a capable submarine crew. Again, we had to trim the cargo. That must always be done after a start is made. We must shift things about and stow them away. And everything needed must be tested. All worked nicely."

"We carried 180 tons of fuel oil. Of that we have ninety-five tons left. More than enough to take us back and we shall not ship more here. Then we carried many tons of oxygen and twenty tons of fresh water of which we had ten left."

"We carried no ice. We had a great abundance of provisions, all of them in tins. There were tinned meats and tinned vegetables and tinned fruits and tinned fresh bread—in fact we had everything to eat that you Americans eat, only it was tinned. We have much food left, but it is well to have enough."

"After we got out of the North Sea our voyage was uneventful, except for the few times that we were submerged. No ship saw us and as no one knew our destination when we started we worried not at all. True, the American Consul at Bremen, Mr. William Thomas Fee, knew, for he had approved our manifest, but we knew he was to be trusted."

"So we just went along, making about thirteen knots on the surface and doing a little better than half of that under water. We had no sickness aboard except one of the crew who was badly sunburned and suffered quite a little. The last time we submerged was as we were nearing the Virginia Capes and we saw an American boat approaching. We thought it was a fruit boat so we just dipped under for the last time. The boat was always glad when we did that—it made such smooth travelling. The Deutschland scarcely rolls at all under water."

"And that about completes the story of the voyage. We travelled, we saw ship and submersed, we travelled again on the surface, and at last we arrived."

Captain Koenig first said the cargo

## Double Center Nets \$12.00

Spalding's Rackets 17.00

Tennis Balls 9.00

Tennis Shoes 4.90

Racket Handle Tape 0.50

## SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

"The Store of Quality"

17A NANKING ROAD

## "FREEZOR" FANS

DESK-OSCILLATING-CEILING TYPES



"FREEZOR" fans give a strong cool breeze, and the three-speed regulator in base allows ample control for any temperature. Noisy running noticeable in many makes is conspicuously absent from a "Freezor."

Large Stocks of All Sizes and Types, to suit both Settlements and Outports

The General Electric Co. [of China], Ltd.

(Shanghai—Hongkong—Hankow—London)

TELEPHONES 1608 & 1609  
GRAMS "GENELECTRIC" 7 JINKEE ROAD, SHANGHAI.

## THAT BACKACHE WARNS YOU

DON'T NEGLECT

THE WARNING

AND ALLOW IT

TO GO ON WITH

OUT TREATMENT

Every Picture Tells a Story

Do you realize what important work the kidneys do? Do you know that every drop of blood flows through the kidneys hundreds of times a day? Do you know why?

To be filtered,—to have the impurities taken out. That is the great work the kidneys have to do. They keep the blood pure—take out the poisonous waste and dispose of it through the bladder.

It is this poisonous kidney waste which causes gravel, backache, rheumatism, lumbago, dropsy and stone, when it is left in the system by weak kidneys.

A kidney and bladder medicine is needed to help the kidneys throw off this poisonous waste. That is what Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for. They are solely for the kidneys and urinary system. They do one thing only, but they do that one thing well. They regulate the kidneys and bladder like ordinary medicines regulate the bowels. They are guaranteed to contain no poisonous mineral ingredients or injurious drugs whatever, and they have no bad after-effects.

THE REMEDY  
IS

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

YALE

DOOR-LOCKS

NIGHT-LATCHES

PADLOCKS

Permanent Exhibition

of

Yale and Towne World-

renowned Products

at

Mustard & Co.'s. Sales-Rooms

22 Museum Road, Shanghai.

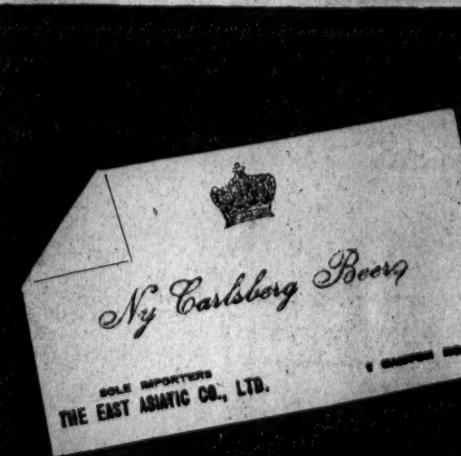
Wholesale Distributors

## THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

## KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai  
and C. Monbaron, Hankow.



## KODAK Finishing

with us is a speciality. Try us with some of your work and be convinced

Barr, Broadway

submerged as could another ship on the surface. The soundings were taken "without opening anything," he said. In fact, every operation aboard the boat could be carried under water as well as above.

"We used a system of pipes and valves—oh, it is quite simple, and," he added with another hearty laugh, "there was always plenty of water." "It was a message from the Kaiser to President Wilson," the Captain was asked.

"No, we did not," Captain Koenig replied with emphasis. "That is a plain lie."

"Smoking," Captain Koenig called back over his shoulder as he hurried away, "was allowed only on deck, because of the danger of gases being released by the batteries below and the uncleanliness of the mixed odors of all kinds of tobacco, good and bad."

"He said statements emanating from British authorities that a submarine could be followed any distance while under water by means of the trail of oil it would leave on the surface were ridiculous."

Naval Officers Convinced

New York, July 13.—The successful



## Police Sports

The annual Police field sports will be held this year following a suspension of two years as a result of the war. The events will be held on Saturday, October 31, at the Race Track recreation grounds. A major portion of the events will be open to all entrants.

The following sub-committee has been selected to draw up a program and to report at a meeting to be held next week: Inspectors Lynch and Spottswood, Detective Sergeant Quayle, Sergeant Foley and Constable Doyle.

## Revolver Club

## George Armstrong U.S.A. Champion

The results of the United States Revolver Association indoor championship which will be of interest to many Shanghai revolver enthusiasts have just been received. In match "A" 50 shots fired at 20 yards, standard American target (same conditions as the local club has its championship competition which is held in October and open to all comers) the 5 highest scores were:

George Armstrong, San Francisco 35 S. and W. 462.

Dr. J. H. Snooks, Columbus 38 S. and W. Pope 459.

Dr. D. A. Atkinson, Pittsburgh 38 S. and W. Pope 459.

P. T. Dolfin, Springfield S. and W. 449.

Dr. W. E. Quicksall, Philadelphia S. and W. 448.

H.P.S. 500.

In the States championship which included Canada and Panama (match "A") there were 75 entries; 42 made over 80%. In the list is Lieut. W. A. Lee, Jr., U.S.N. late of U.S.S. Helens who shot for Illinois and made a score of 418, the 3rd best shot in the State. In match "A" which is the most important of all indoor matches, professionals and representatives of arms and ammunition manufacturers are allowed to enter which accounts for some of the excellent scores. In all the matches held there was only one lady entrant whereas 8 ladies entered in the Shanghai championship competition, 1915.

## Sports Correspondence

Says "Bill Smith" Is Unfair  
Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS  
Dear Sir.—Having read in your issue of today "Bill Smith's" letter, re the Shanghai Baseball Club, I am reminded of a conversation I overheard some years ago in a Western town in the U.S.A.

Stranger: "Does your town boast of a baseball club?"

Local: "No. We used to boast of one, but we have to apologize for it now."

I think Mr. B. Smith is very unfair, and wonder if he is the same scribe who claims that a certain Japanese ingredient, mixed with a certain Scotch ingredient, makes the latter 100% better.

Yours for fair play,  
MONTY.

47,000,000 YEN FOR  
JAPANESE WARSHIPS

Taketomi Tells of Year's Plans  
To Finance the New Naval  
Program

Tokio, August 1.—Japan will spend 47,000,000 yen for the construction of new warships in the next fiscal year, if the plans made public by Mr. Taketomi, Minister of Finance, yesterday go through. This amount represents an increase of 10,000,000 yen over last year's appropriation, because of the new naval program which is to go into force.

Mr. Taketomi says that the authorities have decided to mention in the budget for the next fiscal year the whole program of warship construction, a portion of which was approved by the Imperial Diet in the last session. Mr. Taketomi does not give the total amount of expenditure called for in the new naval construction program, nor does he tell from what sources the Government will get the money for the new naval program.

Referring to the sinking fund question, the Minister of Finance says that the Government's plan is to cut down its debt by 30,000,000 yen in the next fiscal year, but at the same time the Government is ready to redeem a larger amount if the condition of market offers a favorable opportunity as in the current year. He says that in this case, the Government will raise a domestic loan for the redemption of foreign debt, as this year.

He says that the total amount of new appropriations in the next fiscal year will be about 60,000,000 yen.

OFFICIAL TURKISH NEWS  
(Ostasatistische Lloyd War Service)

Official Turkish report—Turkish headquarters, August 7—Caucasus theater—We progressed south-west and south-east of Bitlis. In the Moush sector, the enemy were routed by us. A lieutenant and over 200 men have been captured and seven cannon and six machine-guns taken.

IT GOES WELL,' SAYS  
FRENCH COMMANDER

General Foch Points to Four-Mile Gain and Adds: 'There Is More to Come'

## FRENCH SPIRITS ARE HIGH

Estimate Their Losses As One-Third the German in The Somme Offensive

Press Camp, British Army in France, July 9, (via London, Tuesday, July 11.)—"It goes well," said General Foch, receiving The Associated Press correspondent, who came across from the British line to see something of the French part in the battle of the Somme.

"It goes well," was the phrase heard from French officers and soldiers.

General Foch's quickness and decision of manner singularly expresses the French spirit. While France was withstanding the blows of the Germans at Verdun, and all the world looked in that direction, he was secretly preparing a sledgehammer blow in conjunction with the British in that part of the line hitherto conspicuous for its quiet.

"We were here, and we went there, gaining more prisoners than our total losses, he said, as, turning to a map of the wall in the sitting room of the chateau which serves as his headquarters, he swept his finger from the former French first line toward the salient formed by a turn in the Somme where the Germans have their backs to the river in front of Peronne. The gesture represented a depth of four miles, the largest gain the French have made on the western front since the trench warfare began.

"And there is more to come," he added.

A note from his Chief of Staff, thanks to a note from British Headquarters, meant the freedom of the lines, which, by the elation on the features of every man whom the correspondent saw, was in winning mood. It was an army of movement, an army stretching its legs and giving freedom to its imagination, which had taken to the road in advance.

Big guns, which were silent, and other big guns, slowly grumbling, were drawn onward by big tractors along routes thick with traffic. Making many turns in trying to compass something of the whole, the correspondent's car proceeded, occasionally having an interval of a few hundred yards of clear way to make up for the time lost when blocked by a glut of transport. Railways were unloading more shells at the bases, shells were being stacked beside the roads and in the fields, new roads were building, lines of light railway were being extended. There was the scene of prodigious industry as back of Verdun; but this time, instead of being on the defensive, it was overflowing on ground taken in the offensive.

"Are we downhearted? No," called a soldier in good English.

Passing officers and men exchanged joyful congratulations. No one seemed to care how coated with mud

he was, or how unshaven, so long as he had something to eat.

The supply of shells was kept on top. Bearded veterans were using the debris left by the Germans to make themselves comfortable or to secure their new trenches, where nigh found them.

"Yes, I speak English," said an officer. "I come from New York. Who was saying that France had no punch left? Well, what do you think of this?"

Some 400 or 500 prisoners taken the previous night and waiting to be marched to the railroad station were human lumps of utter exhaustion, asleep on the ground. All expressed the same astonishment that the French should develop such a sudden and determined attack on that quarter. They had understood that only the British were to attack.

"We thought the war would be won," said a German, "If we could stop the new British army. Now we don't know."

Parked nearby were thirty-three guns, all taken by the Colonial Corps, which had already put its name and the date of the capture on the trophies. One must have been a piece of honor, for it bore the German Emperor's monogram. Four 6-inch rifles were more prized than this, and others, of field-gun caliber. Most commented upon were four French guns taken by the Germans at Maubeuge, now retaken and to serve France again.

Across the battered first line trenches through the ruins of Dompiere, a good-sized village reduced and broken to bricks and dust, where many German dead were still visible in cellars and underground warrens, the tide of soldiery and material was still flowing up to the new front. The country is flat, preventing as many observation posts and commanding redoubts as where the British attacked around Albert and permitting the sweep of infantry across the fields once it had a start.

In the distance, around Flaucourt, the "75" batteries could be seen flashing their message to the Germans beyond. With their rapid fire they had covered the charge of infantry up to every German parapet. They right into the open, in the wake of the infantry, they advanced to cover the attack on the second line, which was taken before nightfall. For every mile of front where they advanced the French took 1,200 prisoners and seven guns. The general opinion was that their losses were about one-third the German total in prisoners, killed and wounded.

Big guns, which were silent, and other big guns, slowly grumbling, were drawn onward by big tractors along routes thick with traffic. Making many turns in trying to compass something of the whole, the correspondent's car proceeded, occasionally having an interval of a few hundred yards of clear way to make up for the time lost when blocked by a glut of transport. Railways were unloading more shells at the bases, shells were being stacked beside the roads and in the fields, new roads were building, lines of light railway were being extended.

"Are we downhearted? No," called a soldier in good English.

Passing officers and men exchanged joyful congratulations. No one seemed to care how coated with mud

Mr. John Buchan's Weekly  
Summary of War's Events

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, August 6.—The following is the weekly summary of events by Mr. John Buchan:

On the Western front, the week's fighting has consisted mainly of a struggle for one or two high points on the ridge between Thiepval and Guillemont, which give direct observation over the country to the east. Early in the morning on Saturday, July 29th, there was a fierce hand-to-hand struggle in the direction of the wind-mill east of Pozieres. German counter-attacks were beaten off at Delville Wood.

The next morning, with the French, the British attacked towards the village of Guillemont from the north-west and west. 250 prisoners were taken and the British line advanced as far as the railway station.

From Monday to Thursday, we were busy consolidating and slightly advancing our position. A heat haze which lay over the whole plateau made aerial reconnaissance extraordinarily difficult and the enemy were able to bring up new batteries, the position of which was hard to detect, owing to the poor visibility.

The haze also made the bombardment of the enemy's position difficult and so held up our infantry attacks. A captured order issued by the German general opposed to us, dated July 3rd, contained the significant phrase: "The decision of the war depends upon the victory of the 2nd Army on the Somme. The important ground lost in certain places will be re-captured by our attacks after the arrival of re-inforcements. For the present, the important thing is to hold our present positions at all costs and to improve them by local counter-attacks."

The German anticipation has been falsified. Re-inforcements have arrived, but they have re-captured nothing. On the contrary, the Germans have been forced steadily backward. Their two main fortified positions have been carried and they are back upon their improved position on the crown of the plateau, with direct observation over the rolling ground to the east, which has all been won by the British forces.

East Africa.—On July 29th,

For Prompt and efficient hire car service—phone 3869  
The Central Garage Co., Ltd.  
\$4.00 per hour

East Africa.

London, July 31.—A despatch from

Melbourne states that Australia has passed regulations providing for the stringent registration of aliens.

Wide powers are to be given to the police after October.—Asahi.

Agents:

4257 is the 'Phone

that brings you a sturdy Ford Car

At \$3 per hour  
MARKT GARAGE  
89-91 Rue Montauban



Pour LUX on the troubled  
waters of the wash

Myriads of delightful Lux waters are working wonders at the wash-tub all the world over. In colour, these waters are as cream—to the touch they are as silk. Each single Lux wafer is a tiny missionary for cleanliness and comfort. Their mission is to make cleanliness really delightful and delightfully easy to attain.

WUX FOR WOOLLENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS

AND DAINTY FABRICS.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers

Agents:  
LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA), LIMITED,  
3 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Star Garage Co.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

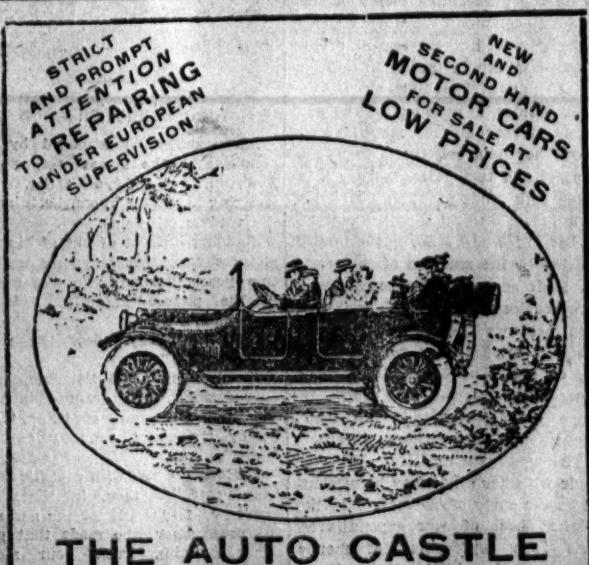
Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR



BURGLARY AND THEFT

in the Foreign Settlements

may be guarded against by

Insuring

Your

Property

with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

8B, KIUKIANG ROAD. TEL. 70

LIBERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

THE CHINA PRESS

Is printed on paper bought from

"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

Succs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."

No. 6, Kiangse Road

Follow the Crowds  
to  
Sullivan's

Delightfully refreshing drinks  
from our American Soda  
Fountain.

Prohibition Mixologists.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11 Nanking Road.



Just  
Unpacked  
14 Shapes  
in  
1/2 and 1 1/2 Sizes

Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores  
No. 1-B Broadway (Opposite Astor House); Tel. 2237.

## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

Home Office, Ford Building, Wilmington,  
Delaware, U. S. A.  
Address all Communications to  
THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office, Canton and Kiangsu Rd., S'hal  
Editorial Office, Canton and Kiangsu Rd., S'hal  
New York Office, 100 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.  
World Building  
Washington Bureau, Metropolitan Bank Building  
Peiping Bureau, Room 10, Asiatic Bank Building  
Berlin Office, 10, Friedrichstrasse  
Tokyo Bureau, Japan Advertising Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, Max. \$20.00  
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months, 7.50  
SUNDAY, per Year, 7.50  
Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or  
Max. \$1.00 per year extra.  
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage  
will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy : Sunday  
50 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission  
with "special marks" privileges in China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.

Postal Department, Washington, D. C.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.

Telephone—1433 Business Office.

1433 Editorial Department.

Telegraph Address—NATURAL SHANGHAI

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated.

Delaware, Publishers

### WEATHER

The typhoon signalled on the Pacific  
is apparently starting in the  
direction of the Loochoos and  
Macao-Sima. Regular or fresh  
monsoon to the north of Foochow;  
variable breezes further south.

Intense heat and local thunder-  
storms.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 9, 1916

### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

#### Britain's Wartime Trade

The New York Times of July 10  
contains a remarkable tribute to the  
business ability of the British as re-  
vealed by the tremendous and un-  
expected demands of the war. It is  
of special interest at this time in view  
of yesterday's cable bringing the  
news that British exports for July  
show an increase of \$11,601,546 and  
imports an increase of \$1,048,604 over  
the same month last year. Says The  
Times:

W AR'S business is wasteful,  
economically unprofitable,  
asymmetrical and price-inflated, and  
yet so impressive a spectacle in  
human endeavor that its value to the  
future will be enormous. Unsuspected  
possibilities are revealed. At the  
beginning there was a saying in  
England: "Business as usual." It  
needs now to be amended. It should  
be: "Business much more than  
usual." Old measures are forgotten.  
New magnitudes appear.

According to the Board of Trade  
figures, Great Britain's imports in  
the month of May were \$419,000,000,  
an increase of \$61,000,000 over those  
for May, 1915; in the same month  
her exports and re-exports combined  
were \$302,500,000, an increase of  
\$70,785,000 over those for May, 1915.  
Imports were larger than in any  
preceding month in the history of  
British trade, with the one exception  
of March, as would be expected, with  
the outlay upon war increasing  
steadily.

But it is surprising to find that  
exports not only have been rising  
faster than imports, so that the  
adverse balance tends to diminish,  
but that exports actually have grown  
to new proportions. Thus, exports  
in May, 1916, were 39.87 per cent  
greater than in May, 1915, and 11.8  
per cent larger than in May, 1914,  
before the war. Re-exports have in-  
creased in the same way. They were  
7.39 per cent greater last May than in  
May, 1915, and 6 per cent greater  
than in May, 1914. These figures do  
not contain one very important com-  
modity, namely, British credit; of  
which the exportation has enormously  
risen.

Great Britain is the economic  
mainstay of the allied cause. She  
holds the purse, and with it the  
power to command the world's goods,  
especially food. By reason of her  
natural wealth in materials and her  
great industrial equipment she is  
able, besides, to produce for the uses  
of war a surplus of manufactures  
above her own requirements. Her  
exports and re-exports, therefore, in-  
clude both goods produced out of her  
own resources and supplied directly  
to her allies and other goods bought  
outside in the markets of the world  
for their account. France is a very  
large customer for British coal and  
iron, her own sources of such raw  
material having been conquered by  
the enemy. The other allies, being  
industrially inferior to France, re-  
quire from England enormous  
quantities of manufactured things.

The aggregate of Great Britain's  
trade with her allies may be measured  
by the entry of "advances" in the  
balance sheet of war expenditures.  
This item represents not money  
loaned to her allies, but almost

entirely goods supplied to them on  
credit. At the end of March last it  
amounted to \$1,840,000,000. In the  
fiscal year it would be increased by  
\$2,150,000,000, according to Chan-  
cellor McKenna's estimate. Thus, on  
March 31, 1917, if the war lasts till  
then, Great Britain's allies will owe  
her more than \$4,000,000,000 for  
goods obtained on credit. And that  
will be roughly one-quarter of Great  
Britain's aggregate expenditure for  
war. She is merchant, producer, and  
banker. By March 31, 1917, she  
will have invested in the war, out of  
the proceeds of taxation and loans,  
domestic and foreign, the incredible  
sum of \$16,500,000,000 of which her  
share will be roughly \$12,500,000,000.

The balance will be represented by  
"advances to her allies," which they  
will be obliged to repay. At the close  
of the war, therefore, England will  
be what she was before, the largest  
creditor nation in the world. She is  
in the position of a banker who takes  
his credit from one place and puts it  
out in another. She is liquidating  
her credit in this country by sales of  
American securities and lending the  
proceeds to her allies—to France,  
Russia, Italy, and her own colonies.  
The liquidation of her investments  
here plus her borrowing, is approx-  
imately offset by the debts her allies  
are contracting with her for war  
supplies.

And, at the same time, trade with  
non-belligerents is resuming. That is  
very interesting. In May, British  
exports to China and South America  
notably increased. The revival of  
orders from South America for  
fabrics was for British industry a  
particularly gratifying development.  
Having increased her exports of  
nearly everything but ships, at the  
same time checking in every possible  
manner unnecessary imports by  
prohibitions, duties, etc., the adverse  
trade balance is being steadily  
diminished. In the first five months  
of 1915 it was \$803,000,000; in the  
first five months of 1916 it was  
\$758,000,000. Roughly, at the  
present time Great Britain's excess  
imports over exports is balanced by  
advances to her allies, so that she is  
keeping even, or perhaps a little better.  
This is the extraordinary proof of her capacity for  
business.

### Correspondence

#### Sun Yat-sen's Notes

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen will  
soon be leaving for the Capital to  
advise the Great President on, it is  
said, important State affairs. Before  
he goes, the public will be most  
glad to hear from him on the following  
matter: The worthy Doctor no  
doubt remembers the tons of  
Revolutionary Notes he issued years  
ago. In case he doesn't the repro-  
duction given below may help to  
refresh his memory. The said notes  
run, on one side, in English:

#### THE CHINESE

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT  
Promises to pay the Bearer  
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS  
after one year of its establishment  
in China on demand at the Treasury  
of the said Government in Canton  
or its agents abroad.

The President,  
SUN WEN.

1st January, 1906.  
No. ....

And, on the reverse, in French:

#### GOUVERNEMENT REVOLUTIONNAIRE NAIRE CHINOISE.

#### Cent piastres

Payables en especes au porteur un  
an apres l'établissement du Gouver-  
nement Révolutionnaire en Chine au  
trésor du dit gouvernement à Canton  
ou ses cyences a l'étranger.

la President,  
SUN WEN.

1st Janvier, 1906.

Now, if these are not mere "scraps  
of paper," why have they not been  
redeemed? And, if redemption is to  
come at all, when? Can Dr. Sun  
give us a tip?

Yours faithfully,  
A. "Bearer."

### Disillusion

At an art exhibit attended by the  
members of the smart set, young  
Peterson, an embryo artist, was  
lounging about the room, listening to  
the various criticisms.

Standing in front of one of his own  
pictures were several young women.  
One young woman, who was gazing at  
the picture ardently, suddenly  
exclaimed:

"Oh! If I only knew the artist  
who did this!"

"Pardon me," said Peterson, step-  
ping forward, with great delight at  
the evident prospect of being taken  
up by the social set. "I am the  
artist."

"Ah!" she cried, with a particularly  
winning smile, "then, in that case,  
won't you please tell me the name of  
the dreamer who made that perfectly  
stunning frock your model  
wore?"

## Consul-Captain's London Chat

By Consul-Captain  
Special Correspondent of The China Press

## Why A Pacifist Applauds Warring Europe

A Member of the Russian Duma Says Eternal Peace Can  
Never Be Established by Good Intentions and  
Literary Propaganda

Translation of Address by Mr.  
Maklakov, Member of the Duma  
Delivered May 16, 1916, at a banquet  
given in Petrograd, in honor of  
M. M. Vissani and Albert Thomas  
of the French Government.

imposes on us such a union as a  
means of safety, as the only means  
of abasing German arrogance, it will  
have served the pacifist cause doubtless;  
first, it will bring about concord,  
internal peace, and, second, it will  
furnish the basis for a rectified map  
of Europe, which will make war futile  
in future.

This war is war's suicide. It has  
brought about our alliance for peace,  
and the results will belong to us, the  
pacifists. When I think that at the  
beginning of the war the German  
Ambassador inquired of the President  
of the Council what would be the  
attitude of France in case of war, I  
say to myself, "What a useless  
question." I do not refer to a treaty  
which is not a scrap of paper to  
France; I do not speak of the alliance  
by which we are mutually bound and  
which we celebrate today. But was  
it humanly possible to believe that  
when such a war should break out,  
France could preserve an indifferent  
neutrality!

Some of us were wrong in thinking  
that civilization at its present stage  
could eliminate war as it has eliminated  
many customs. But this was an  
error only of fact, not of principle.  
As for the principle, has it been  
shaken? What relation does the  
existing war bear to that principle?  
Is it a test of the principle or does  
it prove its falsity? On this point I  
am still unconvinced. I believe the  
contrary to be true.

The pacifist Utopian conception is  
becoming a reality; it is making its  
entrance into the world; this war  
may be compared to the pangs of  
childbirth. In order to establish  
eternal peace, good intentions and  
literary propaganda are certainly in-  
adequate. It was needful that this  
inadequacy should be demonstrated  
by facts; that a crisis should arise in  
which past wrongs should be made  
right and which should banish for  
the future causes of disquiet and  
trouble and lay the foundations for a  
new order of things.

It was necessary that the peace of  
the world should be shattered, not by  
a war of liberation, not by a supreme  
revolt against oppression, which will  
always appeal to us as a sacred right  
of the oppressed and weak, but by a  
disgraceful war against a weak  
nation, as it was described in  
Austria's dispatch—by the desire of  
Austria to murder Servia.

It was necessary that the present  
war should be revealed to the world  
in the repulsive aspect of force with  
out honor, utterly lacking justice and  
the attractiveness of chivalry.

And our adversaries have proven  
themselves worthy of such a war.  
Look upon them, united in a  
monstrous confederation—the un-  
bridled mauls of Germany, the  
imbecility of Austria, which had  
nothing to gain from this war regard-  
less of its outcome; the venality of  
the leaders of unhappy Turkey and  
the national pusillanimity of  
Bulgaria. Behold it, "That horde of  
slaves, of traitors, of perfumed Kings"—  
those who pretend to impose their  
will upon Europe. Indignant Europe  
has sprung to arms, as was to have  
been expected, but what about the  
pacifists? In face of such a war,  
their duty was clearly traced. Would  
the cause of justice be well served by  
abandoning it without defense, by  
tolerating that Germany should  
remain unpunished, even victorious?

And not alone as patriots, whose  
dreams are forgotten in the higher  
interests of their native land, but even as  
pacifists in the name of the universe,  
we have applauded the warlike attitude of Europe, this war  
of defense as a war for justice and  
for peace. So much the more have  
we applauded it because this war has  
shown the danger and the weak point  
of the pacifist doctrine, and has also  
indicated, and even imposed, the  
remedy.

Germany's violence must be re-  
pressed by force. Force has become the  
order of the day. And force is  
union, the union of nations in alliance  
the union of classes and of parties  
within the nation. But what is that  
union which makes true forces? They  
also talk of union; but for them  
union is conquest, the absorption of  
the weak by the strong. For us union  
is solidarity and peace. See their  
alliance—Austria, vassal of Germany;  
Turkey, her slave, and Bulgaria, her  
valet. Look at their union. The  
Socialists, renouncing their beliefs,  
applauded the invasion of Belgium. On  
our side such a union would be  
materially impossible; we would not  
have the necessary elements.  
Furthermore, our conceptions are  
not of that order.

With us the union which makes  
the strength of alliances, and also of  
nations, is something utterly differ-  
ent. Whatever deplorable de-  
partures from principle may have  
been made in practice, for we are  
not infallible, our conception of union  
remains intact. Union means the  
mutual respect for reciprocal rights  
of classes, nations, and persons. It  
means the harmonizing of interests  
often opposite, it means loyalty as  
the basis of relations, it means equity  
and even-handed justice. Such union  
is more difficult to manage, and it  
brings about less immediate results.  
We have often felt, and many times  
deplored, this in our military alliance.  
But as compensation it gives more  
durable results. It alone will survive  
the war, and will furnish solid  
foundations for peace. For at the  
bottom is not this the whole pacifist  
doctrine? Is not this whole war a  
struggle between two opposite principles—  
the principle of war that might  
be right and the principle of peace that  
might be right? And if this war

brings about less immediate results.  
We have often felt, and many times  
deplored, this in our military alliance.  
But as compensation it gives more  
durable results. It alone will survive  
the war, and will furnish solid  
foundations for peace. For at the  
bottom is not this the whole pacifist  
doctrine? Is not this whole war a  
struggle between two opposite principles—  
the principle of war that might  
be right and the principle of peace that  
might be right? And if this war

and Christianity itself. It had been  
rendered not merely in hospital work  
in this country, but in work even of a  
most dangerous character on every  
field of warfare, in France, Flanders  
and in far-distant lands, and perhaps,  
above all, in the relief of that persecuted  
and trampled country, Belgium, a  
machinery must be devised to prevent  
the reign of brute force in the world.  
In that enterprise, by whoever it was  
attempted, let them hope that all those  
who were of Anglo-Saxon origin in all  
parts of the world would unite, and  
that even a small society like their  
union might do its best to bear a  
humble part.

It was too early to say what the war  
was going to bring forth; a deep cloud  
enveloped the future and concealed it  
from their gaze. But this he thought  
all felt, that they would be surprised if,

when the war was over, the better  
judgment of mankind did not rally  
round any force or agency, individual  
or government who would say: These

abominations must not be again in  
the world—mankind must be saved  
from the peril of its own passions.

In that enterprise, by whoever it was  
attempted, let them hope that all those  
who were of Anglo-Saxon origin in all  
parts of the world would unite, and  
that even a small society like their  
union might do its best to bear a  
humble part.

## For Acute Indigestion,

dyspepsia, etc., and whenever the digestion of ordinary food  
is difficult, take Benger's Food. It soothes the distressed  
stomach and gives freedom from pain. Though "light as  
snowflakes" it is fully nutritive, and quickly restores  
strength.

**BENGER'S**  
Food

is never insipid. Adults, both men and women, always  
enjoy its delicate biscuit flavour.

From a B.A., M.D., &c., Dublin.  
"I have a very high opinion of your Food, and have recommended its use very  
frequently."  
B. Sager's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.  
Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:  
BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England.  
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK, U.S.A.; 90, Beckman Street, SYDNEY, N.S.W., Pitt Street.

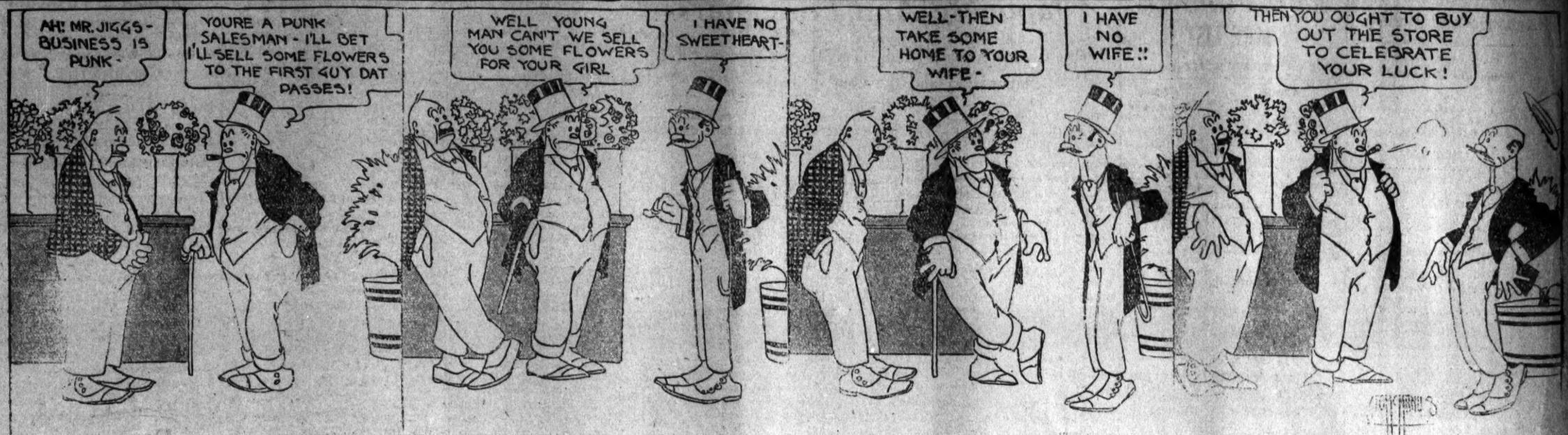
## Mining Equipment

### MINE CARS

### ROCK DRILLS

## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

## Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Hetty Green Was a Feminine Paradox, Says Dorothy Dix

By Dorothy Dix

THE death of Mrs. Hetty Green removes from the stage of life one of the most interesting figures that ever enlivened the human comedy, a woman who inherited \$10,000,000 and died worth over \$100,000,000.

Mrs. Green was unique among her sex, not only because she was the richest woman in



clothes that a servant girl would scorn. She owned hotels and apartment houses, and she lived most of the time in a cheap Hoboken flat. She might have bought an automobile every hour of the day and not missed the money, yet she struggled with the mob on the street cars for possession of a strap.

No woman has been more written about, more talked about, been the subject of more apocryphal stories than Mrs. Green, yet beyond the bare fact that she owned railroads and miles of real estate and bonds and stocks galore and had great wads of ready cash that she could always put her hand on conveniently when she desired rates on the Wall Street, the general public knows nothing of Mrs. Green. It knows nothing of the woman herself, her personality, her real character.

## A. Financial Power

It has been always about an easy to get an interview with the "Tear of Mississippis" as well with the little old ladies who were, after day after day spinning her golden web in her private office but some eight years ago the chance to know her well came to me after this fashion:

You may remember that there was much talk for a while in the paper when Mrs. Green, without warning

forsook the ways of penury and took to those of a spendthrift. She and her daughter, Miss Sylvia, for this happened before Miss Sylvia was married—took the fine suite of apartments in an ultra fashionable hotel. They entertained with prodigal lavishness and they dressed like princesses. Then all at once they left the hotel and disappeared from the public eye and a reporter was keen enough to find them and ask them the why of it all.

It chanced that at the time that I was boarding at an exceedingly modest boarding house—one of the places where they eat you at dinner, "will you have roast beef OR fish?" and to this humble hostelry came Mrs. Green and Sylvia.

Mrs. Green, who had a keen sense of humor, was enormously amused at the sensation her splash in society had made and, in one of the many conversations we had together, she laughingly explained it to me.

## B. Repaid Social Debts

"My father taught me never to owe anybody anything not even a kindness," she said, "and I've just been repaying Sylvia's social debts. My daughter has a great many fashionable friends and is entertained a great deal by people who keep French chefs and are used to the best of everything, so I said to her: Now, we'll go to a fine hotel and you shall entertain all you like and you shall have the best of everything that money will buy, and we did. I didn't stint her, and when we had returned all the courtesies shown her we packed up and came to this boarding house, because I like it here."

No woman ever cared as little for her personal appearance as Mrs. Green did. She dressed like an indigent charwoman. During the whole month that I lived in the house with her she wore the same old black and white silk dress for breakfast and dinner and business alike. It was

shabby and worn beyond belief, with a great pocket sewed into a seam of the skirt in the way women used to wear them forty years ago, and in which she carried so many heavy things that it was torn half way out and frayed around the edges.

Around her neck she wore a wisp of rusty black chiffon that had wilited into a dingy string. In the house she had a little black bunch of net pinned on the top of her head where the hair was thin, and when she went out she supplemented this with a cheap black bonnet that was as liable to be percheted over one ear as not when she returned from the office in the evening.

## C. A Beauty in Her Day

Yet, in spite of her clothes, Mrs. Green was a handsome and aristocratic old lady, and had been a beauty in her youth. She came from the Brannin class of New England, and she showed her breeding, as you may see the lines of a thoroughbred sometimes under the rough coat of an uncurried and unkempt country horse.

Much has been said of Mrs. Green's stinginess, but it was not the meanness of soul of the miser. It was merely an eccentricity, an abnormality of the saving faculty inherited from generations of plain living Quaker ancestors who preached and practised the doctrine of thrift until in her it culminated.

She was constitutionally unable to part with money, but, aside from the money she ate the gentlest kind of most sympathetic and considerate old lady I think I have ever seen in my life. She could not give away every one who crossed her pathway.

She would not give you a quarter, but she would have walked old woman that she was from Harlech to the Battery if thereby she could have helped you to a good situation that would enable you to help yourself. She would not lend you a hundred dollars without giving edge security, but she would sit up half the night working for you. Her heart was not hardened to the needs

of those about her, but it rained personal service instead of cash.

## Prodigal of Herself

This is what made Mrs. Green's miserliness a mere peculiarity, and not a sordid vice. It also raised a fine ethical question as to whether the generosity that prompted an old woman to give her sympathy and her personal labor to every human being about her was not quite as good a thing as the generosity that expends itself in writing a check but ignores the individual. It is to be remembered that the Great Giver, Christ himself, gave everything except money. He comforted the sick. He added to the mirth of the marriage feast by turning water into wine, but He never endowed anything or made anybody rich.

I saw innumerable instances of Mrs. Green's thoughtfulness for others. One day she staggered down the two long, steep flights of steps to the dining room carrying a heavy tray, laden with dishes, on which lunch had been served. "Oh, Mrs. Green, you mustn't do that! That tray is too heavy for you. I was coming after it," cried one of the maid's in protest.

"Never mind, my dear," was the soothing answer from the multimillionaire. "You don't look very strong, so I thought I would save you the trouble of coming up the steps again."

And every day she did a hundred other things that made the maid's work lighter and easier, and that the balance of us never thought of doing, but she never gave a tip.

## Helpful Neighbor

To her fellow-boarders, Mrs. Green was generous in the bestowal of considerate little friendlinesses. I remember a strange woman, a transient guest, who came for a day or two. One night she wished to go to the theater and was vainly trying to find a latch key. Along came Mrs. Green. She stopped and inquired the trouble and with a cheery "Oh, I'll lend you my key for tonight," the kindly old lady trudged up and down the two flights of steps, making two trips—and she seventy-four years old—just to accommodate a stranger, whose name she didn't even know.

"The way I do my charity," she said to me one day, "is to help people to help themselves. I've got no use for the horde of beggars, and I never give them a cent, but I like to help industrious, honest people who are

willing to work and not sponge on the world. I do a heap of that kind of thing. I don't parade it and it doesn't get into the newspapers, but there's many a man and woman who have got a good home or a good business because old Hetty Green helped them when in a loan over a hard place. As for this so-called philanthropy—*I die, the world won't owe Hetty Green anything.*

"I know people say that I'm a miser, and they make fun of my clothes, but I'm comfortable, and it looks to me that I am about as well employed doing things and building up things, as I would be if I were spending my energies on having a string of frontiers and the like fangled skirt, and worrying about having two sunflowers in my bonnet, and whether they pointed the right way.

And that was my personal view of Hetty Green—a woman who gave herself instead of giving money, whose stinginess was an eccentricity, a woman who never gave a leg up a person but who did give a poor but row of houses to give men work. She was a woman of such indomitable strength of mind and body that it seemed impossible that she could die, yet now she has gone where the richest are as the poorest. I hope it fares well her on that journey.

Particular people patronise  
Central Garage Co., Ltd.  
New cars—experienced drivers  
Phone 3809  
\$4.00 per hour

INTERNATIONAL  
CLEANING AND  
DYING WORKS

have removed to  
F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD  
(Opposite the Race Course)  
Carpets beaten by electric motor  
and stored for the summer.

## NEUCHATEL

## White Wine

A delicious drink in Summer

Apply to

HIRSBRUNNER &amp; Co.

"The Swiss House"

1 Nanking Road.

Telephone 218

Refraction  
and  
Manufacturing  
Dr. John Goddard  
Optician  
Invisible Bifocals  
Sun Glasses in Various Shades  
W. T. Findley, M.D.  
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

## APPLE CIDER

## for that cool summer drink!

The importance of smell and taste in creating appetite is everywhere recognized.

Drink APPLE CIDER pure  
and you will be hungry

Put on ice and it is ready to serve

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY

AGENTS FOR CHINA

Entertaining  
Grandma

Young and old find continual delight in the music of the

## Victrola

It satisfies every age and every taste with its variety of selections.

You ought to have a Victrola to help educate the children and entertain the grown-ups.

We'll gladly play any music you wish to hear, and demonstrate the various styles (\$15 to \$200). Terms to suit your convenience.

VICTOR AGENTS

S. Moutrie &amp; Co., Ltd.

## "Falconite"

The Enamel that produces a  
"Mirror-like" Surface

Falconite Enamel is representative of all that is best in modern manufacturing methods.

Colour - - - Snow White

Surface - - - Brilliant and Mirror-like

Consistency - Slightly thicker than good body Varnish but flowing as freely and setting with the same even brilliancy.

Falconite gives a smooth porcelain surface that allows neither dust nor dirt to accumulate—elastic, durable and will always remain White.

Specified by all the leading Architects

Further Particulars from:

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.  
SHANGHAICAN YOU DO YOUR COOKING  
CHEAPER?

By means of a gas cooker a dinner, including soup, fish, entree, joint, vegetables, sweets and savoury, can be cooked for 7½ dollar cents.

Cookers are fixed on loan, no charge for hire.

For particulars apply to the

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Engineer's Office,  
5 Thibet Road

or Showroom,  
29 Nanking Road.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 8, 1916.

## Money and Bullion

Tls. Max. Dollars: Market rate: 72.15

Shanghai Gold Bars: 97.5 touch... —

Bar Silver ..... —

Copper Cash ..... 1922

Sovereigns: —

Buying rate, @ 2-11-Tls. 6.85

Exch. @ 72.4—Mex. \$ 9.47

Peking Bar ..... Tls. 345 1/2

Native Interest ..... 10

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 31 1/2

Bank rate of discount ..... 6%

Market rate of discount:—

1 m-s ..... %

4 m-s ..... %

6 m-s ..... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 28.13

Ex. N.Y. on London ..... T.T. 476 1/2

Consols ..... —

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 2-11

London ..... Demand 2-11 1/2

India ..... T.T. 217 1/2

Paris ..... T.T. 408 1/2

Paris ..... Demand 409

New York ..... T.T. 69 1/2

New York ..... Demand 69 1/2

Hongkong ..... T.T. 72 1/2

Japan ..... T.T. 72 1/2

Batavia ..... T.T. 168 1/2

## Bank's Buying Rate

London ..... 4 m-s Cds. 3-1/2

London ..... 4 m-s Doy. 3-1/2

London ..... 6 m-s Cds. 3-1/2

London ..... 6 m-s Doy. 3-1/2

Paris ..... 4 m-s 423

New York ..... 4 m-s 72 1/2

## CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

41-Hk. Tls. ..... 6.62

Hk. Tls. 1-Franc ..... 4.47

1-Marks ..... 3.86

Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. ..... 1.82

Hk. Tls. 1-Yen ..... 1.50

1-Rupies ..... 2.48

1-Roubles ..... 2.50

1-Mex. \$ ..... 1.50

† Nominal.

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

Shanghai, August 8, 1916.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Central Stores 6% deb. Tls. 90.00

Shanghai Lands Tls. 91.00

Telephones Tls. 59.00

Bukits Tls. 5.00

Direct Business Reported

S. M. C. 6% deb. 1916 Tls. 100.00

Ewo Cottons Tls. 140.00

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 93.50

Dominions Tls. 12.50

## Sharebrokers' Association

## Transactions

Shanghai, August 8, 1916.

## BUSINESS DONE

Official

Chemers Tls. 1.85 cash

Senawangs Tls. 17.50 Sept.

Phanhang Tls. 1.82 1/2 cash

Direct

Anglo-Java Tls. 10.40 cash

Senawangs Tls. 17.50 Sept.

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 7.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 2 1/2 d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 4d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

## COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 7.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot ..... 8.49d.

October-November ..... 8.32d.

January-February ..... 8.27d.

## BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, August 7.—Bar silver, spot, is at 31 1/2.

## "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 50 years.

492 Bundhing Wall Road. Seven

minutes from Bund by trams, which

stop at the door. Strictly first-class

cuisine under the personal super-

vision of the proprietress. 69 rooms,

separate bathing, with hot and cold

water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS

## SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

## STOCK

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS

## Banks

## E. K. &amp; S. B. .... \$750 B.

## Chartered ..... 252

## Russia-Asiatic ..... R. 250.

## Cathay, ordy. ..... 2.15 B.

## Cathay, pref. ..... 6

## Marine Insurances

## Canton ..... \$395 B.

## North China ..... 155 B.

## Union of Canton ..... 3945

## Yangtze ..... \$260

## Fire Insurances

## China Fire ..... \$154 B.

## Hongkong Fire ..... \$375

## Shipping

## Indo-China Pref. ..... Tls. 128

## Indo-China, Daf. .... "Shell" ..... 108s B.

## Shanghai Tug ..... Tls. 17 B.

## Shanghai Tug ..... Tls. 50 B.

## Kochien ..... Tls. 15 B.

## Mining

## Kaiping ..... Tls. 11

## Oriental Cons. ..... 398 S.

## Phillipine ..... Tls. 2 1/2 S.

## Raub ..... Tls. 275 S.

## Docks

## Hongkong Dock ..... \$124 1/2 B.

## Shanghai Dock ..... Tls. 76 S.

## New Eng. Works ..... Tls. 10 B.

## Wharves

## Shanghai Wharf ..... Tls. 83 1/2 B.

## Hongkong Wharf ..... \$83 S.

## Lands and Hotels

## Anglo-French Land ..... Tls. 94 B.

## China Land ..... Tls. 90 N.

## Weihaiwei Land ..... Tls. 3

## Central Stores ..... 58 1/2 B.

## China Realty (ord.) ..... Tls. 80 B.

## China Realty (pref.) ..... Tls. 52 B.

## Cotton Mills

## E-wo ..... Tls. 135 B.

## E-wo Prof. ..... 165 B.

## International ..... Tls. 75 B.

## International ..... Tls. 75 B.

## Lan-kung-mow ..... Tls. 65

## Oriental ..... Tls. 32 B.

## Shanghai Cotton ..... Tls. 91 1/2 B.

## Kung Yik ..... Tls. 12 1/2 B.

## Yangtzeppoo ..... Tls. 42 B.

## Yangtzeppoo Pref. ..... Tls. 161 B.

## Industrials

## Anglo-German Bry. ..... \$95 N.

## Butler Tile. ..... Tls. 23 N.

## China Flour Mill. ..... Tls. 6 S.

## China Sugar ..... \$115 1/2 S.

## Green Island ..... \$9 1/2 S.

## Langkats ..... Tls. 26 B.

## Major Bros. ..... Tls. 5.

## Shanghai Sumatra ..... Tls. 155 B.

## Stores

## Hall &amp; Holtz ..... Tls. 16 B.

## Llewellyn ..... \$60.

## Mowbray ..... \$95 B.

## Moutrie ..... \$35.

## Watson ..... Tls. 6 1/2 B.

## Weeks ..... Tls. 57 B.

## Rubbers (Local)

## Alma ..... Tls. 12 1/2 B.

## Amherst ..... Tls. 1 1/2 S.

## Anglo-Java ..... Tls. 10 1/2 B.

## Anglo-Dutch ..... Tls. 5 1/2 B.

## Ayer Tawah ..... Tls. 35 B.

## Batu Anam 1915 ..... Tls. 1.70

## Butik Toh Alang ..... Tls. 5.

## Butik ..... Tls. 1.80 B.

## Chemor United ..... Tls. 1.80 B.

## Chempedak ..... Tls. 12 1/2 B.

## Cheng ..... Tls. 3 1/2 B.

## Consolidated ..... Tls. 3 40 B.

## Dominion ..... Tls. 12 1/2 B.

## Gub Kalumpang ..... Tls. 9 1/2 B.

## Java Consolidated ..... Tls. 21.

## Kamunting ..... Tls. 8 B.

## Kapala ..... Tls. 1 1/2 B.

## Kapayang ..... Tls. 30 B.

## Karan ..... Tls. 15 1/2 B.

## Kota Bahroes ..... Tls. 10 1/2

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

### Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... 21,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Share-holders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Nevile Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking  
Bangkok Iloilo Penang  
Batavia Iloilo Peket  
Bombay Karachi Rangoon  
Calcutta Klang Saigon  
Canton Kobe Sevamban  
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore  
Colombo Madras Shanghai  
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya  
Foochow Manila Taiping  
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)  
Hankow New York Tientsin  
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

### Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai  
Canton Mongtze Singapore  
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
Dondichery Peking Tourane  
Haiphong Papeete  
Hankou Phnom-Penh  
Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, manager.

### Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,

manager.

### Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 or 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 18,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors ..... \$32,000,000

Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Patten, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dowdell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman).

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, etc. etc.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau

Iloilo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 32,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,753,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYON: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hainan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwangtung) Newchow Tsingtau

Chefoo Nicolaywok Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o.A.

56 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 3%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest on Tael current accounts 3%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

W. A. HOEHN,

General Manager.

### The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchow,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng,

Hankow, Ichang, Shensi, Wuhan,

Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan,

etc. etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Guida 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000,

Reserve Fund—

Guida 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Acting Manager.

9753

Nanking Road.

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 11	11 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br. C. P. O. S.	
13 9.30*	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
17 7.00*	Boston, New York via Panama	City of Naples	Jap. S. Tomes		
20 5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap. A. T. Co.		
20 5.00	Tacoma	Chosen maru	Jap. C. P. O. S.		
20 5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br. C. P. O. S.		
22 5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br. C. M. S. S. Co.		
22 5.00	San Francisco	China	Br. C. P. O. S.		
16 5.00	San Francisco etc.	Strathardie	Br. C. P. O. S.		
22 5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br. C. P. O. S.		
Oct 6 5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br. C. P. O. S.		
Sept 3 ..	New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 9	5.00*	Maji, Kobe	Nore	Br. P. & O.
9 5.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
10 7.00*	Moj, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
11 5.00	Nagasaki	Pohaya	Br. R. V. F.	
11 5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br. C. P. O. S.	
11 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Glenlogan	Br. Glen Line	
11 ..	Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
12 9.30*	Nagasaki, Moj, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
15 6.00	Kobe etc.	Laisang	Br. J. M. & Co.	
15 6.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Armande Behic	Fr. Cle M. M.	
18 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 10	8.00*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br. P. & O.
20 6.00	London via Cape	Heleens	Br. E. & S.	
20 2.00	London via Cape	Hitschi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
20 ..	Durban, Capetown etc	Wakasa maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
20 6.00	Marseilles via Suez	Br. P. & O.	Cie M. M.	
25 5.00	Marseilles via Suez	Athen	Br. E. & S.	
26 6.00	Liverpool via Cape	Aspasia	Br. E. & S.	
27 6.00	London via Suez	Glenlogan	Br. Glen Line	
28 6.00	London	Toyohashi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Sept 1 6.00	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br. E. & S.	
3 3.00	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
13 6.00	London via Cape	Demodoss	Br. E. & S.	
15 6.00	London via Cape	Glenlogan	Br. Glen Line	
16 6.00	London via Cape	King of Spain	Jap. N. Y. K.	
17 6.00	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
18 1.00	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Oct 1 6.00	London via Cape	Persia maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 9	6.00*	Wuhu, Swallow	Wuchow	Br. B. & S.
9 6.00	Swallow, Hongkong	Kwongsang	Jap. J. M. & Co.	
9 6.00	Feuchow	Haes	Br. C. M. S. N. Co.	
9 6.00	Hongkong	Kwanarie	Br. C. M. S. N. Co.	
9 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
10 6.00	Amoy, Swatow	Hainfeng	Br. C. M. S. N. Co.	
10 6.00	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shinkang	Br. B. & S.	
10 6.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Shinkang	Br. B. & S.	
11 6.00	Feuchow, Canton	Luobow	Br. B. & S.	
12 11.30*	Feuchow, Formosa	Koboku maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
13 6.00	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
14 6.00	Swatow, Tientsin, Chetoo, Tientsin	Monteagle	Br. C. P. O. S.	
Sept 6 6.00	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 9	6.00*	Wladivostock	Foochow	Br. B. & S.
9 11.00*	Weihaiwei, Chetoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Jap. J. M. & Co.	
10 6.00	Chetoo, Tientsin	Shiangyuan	Jap. N. Y. K.	
10 6.00	Daihew, Yochow	Paoing	Br. B. & S.	
11 11.30*	Tientsin and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap. S. M. B.	
11 6.00	Wladivostock	Poltava	Rus. R. V. F.	
12 11.00*	Wladivostock	Glenlogan	Br. Glen Line	
13 6.00	Wladivostock	Shinkang	Br. B. & S.	
14 6.00	Wladivostock	Shinkang	Br. B. & S.	
15 6.00	Wladivostock	Shantung	Br. B. & S.	
16 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
17 11.30*	Tientsin, Chetoo, Tientsin	Koedeng mara	Br. C. P. O. S.	
18 1.00	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br. C. P. O. S.	
19 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
20 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
21 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
22 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
23 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
24 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
25 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
26 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
27 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
28 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
29 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
30 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
31 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
32 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
33 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
34 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
35 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
36 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
37 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
38 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
39 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
40 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
41 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
42 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
43 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
44 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
45 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
46 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
47 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
48 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
49 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
50 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
51 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
52 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
53 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
54 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
55 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
56 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
57 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
58 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
59 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
60 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
61 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
62 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
63 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
64 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
65 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
66 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
67 6.00	Wladivostock	Koedeng mara	Jap. N. Y. K.	
68 6.00	Wladivostock	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
69 6.00	Wladiv			







## Auctions

**A. LANDAU & Co.**  
Will sell within their salesroom at  
No. 135, 136a SZECHUEN ROAD,  
ON

Thursday, the 10th inst.  
at 10 a.m.

**Superior Household Furniture  
and Effects**

Bedroom Suites, Drawing Room  
Suits, Dining Room Suites, Roll-  
top Desks, Office Filing and Chairs,  
Book Cases, Center Tables, Card  
Tables, Cloth Stand, Armchairs,  
Sofas, Double & Single Beds, Gram-  
ophone & Records, Electric Fans, and  
a lot of E. P. Ware and Glass Ware,  
etc., etc.



**Ask Bill**  
Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Wine Merchants

**The Comparative Law  
School of China,**  
Law Department of Soochow  
University.

Entrance examinations for fall  
term, September twelfth to thir-  
teenth. Opening day September  
fourteenth.

For further information, write  
The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road,  
Shanghai.

10659

**The Sparkles Aerated Water  
Factory, Ltd.**

Manufacturers of  
high-class Aerated Waters sterilized by the latest  
process

**"THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS"**  
Under Foreign Supervision  
Office & Factory—No. 76 North Szechuan Road  
(near Corner Range Road),  
Telephone No. 3255  
Orders Books can be had on application.

**PRICES**  
75 cents per dozen for Sweet Waters.  
50 " " " Soda Water.  
Bottles which are not returned, will be charged  
at the rate of 72 cents per dozen.  
Special prices to trade to be arranged with the  
management.

**The Eastern Syndicate**  
General Managers 10007

**International Recreation Club**

## NOTICE

MEMBERS are requested to take  
note that a Race Meeting will be  
held on the 12th September (Mid-  
Autumn Festival) on the Kiang-  
wan Race Course. The programme  
will be published later.

**A SPECIAL RACE.**  
The Kiangwan Challenge Plate  
1/2 Miles.

Value \$2,000, 2nd Pony \$400, 3rd  
Pony \$200, if 5 or more starters.  
For all China Ponies. Weight for  
inches as per scale. Entrance \$25.

The above Race to be run some  
time in November and the exact  
date will be duly advertised.

By Order,

**Y. J. CHANG,**  
Secretary.  
Shanghai, 3rd Aug., 1916.

10653 A 10

**1284, BROADWAY** TELEPHONE No. 1025

**YUT SAE CHANG & Co.**

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers  
SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the  
summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

**400 PER HOUR !**  
**WEST 1090 !**  
**RENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.**

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 9

# Business and Official Notices

**When You Hire a Car,**  
Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when  
you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for  
the same money?  
**H. S. Honigsberg & Co.**  
TEL. WEST 1234

**Zung Lee & Sons**  
(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.  
HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS  
Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores  
Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods. Our Prices are the Cheapest  
as proved by our success in public tenders

Est. 1896  
196 General. Tel. 4368 Private. Broadway (Corner of Tsiandong Road, Shanghai) Tel. Address "Zunglee, Shanghai"

**Henry The Tailor**

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai  
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American  
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-  
dressed men in Shanghai.

10654

**SMOKE**

HADJIYANNI, VUCCINO'S CIGARETTES

All sizes and prices

Send 30 cents for samples

**The China Trading Co.**

12 Nanking Road. Shanghai.

Special prices to Storekeepers.

**Don't Forget**

the

**THIRD CLASSICAL CONCERT**

by

**PROF. PAPINI'S ORCHESTRA**

on the

**PALACE HOTEL ROOF GARDEN**

**To-night at 9.30**

**THE CENTRAL GARAGE**

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

**CARS FOR HIRE**

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

**THE NEW HOTEL**  
WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

**NOTICE**

The Proprietor of The New Hotel  
begs to inform the Public that his  
establishment at Hangchow is the  
best of its kind there. It is beautifully  
situated in a very cool situation  
from whence guests can enjoy nice views.  
The house is large with bedrooms  
facing the south; the table and wines  
are first-rate. The kitchen is under  
the supervision of an excellent cook,  
with many years of experience  
in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers  
to Hangchow during summer months  
particularly will find in the above-  
mentioned Hotel all comforts.

**PRICES VERY MODERATE**

Give us a trial and you will be  
convinced.

**Business and Official Notices**  
are Continued on  
Page 11

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

### APARTMENTS

**WINDSOR HOUSE**

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with  
bathroom and boxroom,  
also front room.  
Telephone 3482 10659

### SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION by young Chinese, as  
general office assistant. Good  
knowledge piece goods and sundries.  
Apply to Box 156, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10639 A 10

A YOUNG Chinese desires position  
as bookkeeper or clerk. Has  
very good references. Apply to  
Daniel, No. 23 Woosung Road.

10640 A 10

POSITION WANTED by a  
hard-working young man as office  
assistant; six years experience,  
with good knowledge of book-  
keeping, shipping and insurance,  
also Chinese. No objection to out-  
port. Apply to Box 157, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

10641 A 12

SITUATION WANTED by  
capable engineer, expert for motor-  
car department, with good re-  
ferences. Please apply to Box 158,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10654 A 10

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED a good canvasser. Paying  
high salary and commission.  
Apply 474 Nanking Road.

10623 A 11

WANTED, a few Chinese.  
Knowledge of English unnecessary.  
Good jobs. High pay. Positions  
limited. Apply to Box 155, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

10638 A 10

WANTED, a Chinese secretary  
and representative, with good  
English and experience, paying  
high salary and commission.  
Apply to Box 159, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10643 A 10

WANTED, for Hongkong, an  
English nurse or nursery-governess  
for one little girl. Apply "D," care  
of THE CHINA PRESS.

10610 A 17 T.F.

### HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, immediately, a for-  
eign residence, with garden, in  
Frenchtown. Rent \$200 upwards.  
Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10650 A 11

### EDUCATIONAL

A LADY desires to give lessons in  
English to Chinese ladies or  
gentlemen. Terms and particulars,  
apply to Box 164, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10650 A 11

### Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, pedigree English  
bulldog, light-brindle, 2 years old,  
and quiet. Owner giving up dogs.  
Can be seen on appointment. Apply  
to Box 165, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10651 A 11

FOR SALE; twin-cylinder, Indian  
motor-cycle, in good running order.  
Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10646 A 11

FOR SALE: One or two genuine  
Coventry-made Premier motor-  
cycles, 3 1/2 h.p., single or 3-speed  
gear; highly suitable for side-car  
work. Also a couple of second-  
hand machines. All at bargain  
prices. Apply to Box 324, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

10674 T.F.

FOR SALE, pedigree English  
bulldog, light-brindle, 2 years old,  
and quiet. Owner giving up dogs.  
Can be seen on appointment. Apply  
to Box 165, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10652 A 9

FOR SALE, one Oliver No. 5  
typewriter, in perfect condition;  
also a new chemical balance,  
weighs to milligrams; International  
Savings Society Bond No. 1525,  
value \$120 for sale also. Apply to  
Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.

10623 A 9

FOR SALE, Airedale terriers, with  
written pedigree, sire trained police  
dog, puppies 6 weeks old, Tls. 30  
and Tls. 35. Also some full-  
grown dogs and bitches; price by  
agreement. Apply to Box 163,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10649 A 9 11 13

FOR SALE, small yacht, safe and  
fast sailer. Bargain price. Apply to  
Box 162, THE CHINA PRESS.

10647 A 9

FOR SALE, one 5 h.p., single-  
cylinder, motor-cycle (practically  
new), free-engine and all parts  
complete. Apply to Box 158,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10642 A 9

FOR SALE, one Oliver No. 5  
typewriter, in perfect condition;  
also a new chemical balance,  
weighs to milligrams; International  
Savings Society Bond No. 1525,  
value \$120 for sale also. Apply to  
Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.

10623 A 9

FOR SALE, new furniture for sale:  
complete, dining-room, bedroom,  
bathroom and kitchen. Apply to  
276 Avenue Joffre.

10694 A 10